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THE PRISONER TO THE SWALLOW.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF GROSSI.

Pilgrim swallow, skimming fleet
Past my window, 'gainst the blue,
With thy flexile song and sweet,
Every morning sung anew:
What the story thou wouldst tell,
Swallow, with thy ritornelle?

Mournest thou, like me, poor bird,
For thy mate, far, far away?
Little widow! all unheard
Is the pathos of thy lay,
Save by me—I feel too well
The anguish of thy ritornelle!

Less unhappy far than I,
Thou on darting wings canst rise;
Skim the lake and search the sky,
Fill the sad air with thy cries;
All day long thy grief canst tell,
Swallow, with thy ritornelle!

Ah! could I but fly with thee!
Leave this prison where I pine,
Whence the air is barred to me,
Where no blessed sun may shine
Scarcely to my dreary cell,
Swallow, comes thy ritornelle!

And I languish, prisoned here,
While thou flyest o'er the seas,
For September draweth near,
To seek other lands than these;
Greet them for me, greet them well,
Swallow, with thy ritornelle!

And each day my weary eyes
Through a mist of tears shall gaze
At the snowy winter skies,
Longing for the summer days,
To bring back what I love well,
Swallow, thy dear ritornelle!

In the spring a cross of white
Thou wilt find here, in the grass;
In thy circling evening flight,
Sometimes by that headstone pass!
Then of peace alone shall tell,
Swallow, thy low ritornelle!

—Kate Hillard, in The Galaxy for March.

MY PICTURE GALLERY.

I have no costly pictures on my wall,
To hide its rudeness, by their splendor grand;
No portrait of a face that was my all,
Touched by an artist's master hand.

But as I sit before the dying fire,
I see strange scenes,—these are my pictures, dear;
I trace each line, with eyes that never tire,
Until I see them growing clear.

There is a landscape now with church and cot;
And farther down beside the stream a mill;
Look; how the sun shines brightly on that spot,
Where oft we stood in twilight, still.

But ah! That scene is gone; a face appears,
And gazes out with dreamy thoughtful eyes,
Upon a space, as if to read the years,
That are the Future's hidden prize.

But with a smile, it also fades from sight
A bower appears, where sleeps a maiden fair;
Hush! see that serpent cross her fore-head white,
It strikes her heart,—This is despair.

But even as I gaze, there comes a form
It kills the serpent, with its snowy wings,
Then takes the maiden to its bosom warm
And soars away, whilst gladness sings.

Ah! me, the fire is growing black and dim,
But one more picture is there to behold,
'Tis like a scene of Heaven; List; a hymn
Came floating forth from Gates of Gold.

But all the light has vanished from the grate,
The walls are bare as those within my room;
The fire is dead—my spirit came too late
To save some from the midnight gloom.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE pleasing little poem annexed we find in the New York Evening Post of Saturday. It is from a young and gifted lady of this city, whose poetry is always widely copied and circulated.

A WARNING.

You think he loves you; yet, I say, "Beware";
For heart by heart can scarcely judge aright;
Then, darling, ere you offer treasures rare,
Be sure his love and honor are as bright.

Come sit by me, and I will tell you why
I give this warning to your youthful years,
Ere sorrow's rain has dimmed your beaming eye,
Ere love's deceit has given doubtful fears.

Once I had faith, and loved as you do now;
And still my proffered gem found only sand;
Instead of truth, I hold a broken vow
Within my listless, hopeless, earth-worn hand.

But yet I was not wrecked on grief's despair;
What if my idol turned to soulless clay?
I buried it beneath youth's blossoms fair,
And smile again, just as I smile to-day.

And now, my darling, do not give your all;
Love should but balance love; let some remain;
So if the shrine is false, you may recall
Enough to save your future life from pain.

Pittsburgh, Pa. MINNIE J. OWREY.

TOO HAPPY TO LIVE.

The Paris journals tell of a young couple who were too happy to live, at least the accounts seem to be colored with that idea. M. Bastein was a young architect of promise. He had married a young lady of beauty and accomplishments, the daughter of a rich merchant, M. Channard. The couple had been married nine months on last New-Year's day, and appeared to be sincerely devoted to each other. Mme. Bastein expected soon to become a mother. On New-Year's day the couple went to dine with M. Channard, and returned home at midnight. M. Channard was engaged to dine with them next day. In the morning the lady went out to make some purchases, and returned at noon. In the course of the afternoon there were several rings of their doorbell, but no answer was returned. According to appointment M. Channard came and rang—no response. He was told that several other persons had been equally unsuccessful. A locksmith was called and the door was opened. The youug people were found dead in their bed, Mme. Bastein, clad in her dressing-gown and her husband in his trousers and waistcoat. The remains of the breakfast of which both had evidently partaken were on the table. A bottle of ammonia and one of sedative water were on the mantelpiece. These were the only answers to blank inquiry and searching grief. Nothing was disarranged in the room, and there the young man and wife lay locked in each other's arms, and death had caught and clutched the last smiles on their faces. It was a photograph of love and peace. They were perfectly happy and they locked themselves in with their happiness and called death to turn the key. The world could not rob them now, and they lay and smiled the smile of victory. A medical man said they had poisoned themselves, and gave it as his opinion that the wife died first. Was there just a moment of regret at the separation in the husband's heart? Did he look in her face and smile when he thought that he was about to rejoin her and meet that sweet face on the other side?

THE LONG CHASE.

Phil and I were schoolmates in former years, and friends later in life. Miss Diana Davenport was an acknowledged queen in society when I first knew her, and it did not take long to discover that Phil loved her, and I had already looked upon Phil as a married man, when one night he burst into the room, flung his hat in one corner, his cane in another, and, sinking into a chair, covered his face with his hands and gave vent to a groan of half-suppressed agony.

"Why, Phil," I said, hastening over to him, "are you hurt? Has any accident occurred?"

I looked at him from head to foot, half expecting to see the blood flow from a recent wound.

"There are no limbs broken, Hal," he said, looking up with a face so distorted and pale I scarcely knew it for his own; "only the heart, Hal. I have got my death blow. Diana belongs to another!"

"Married?" I gasped.

"Just the same. She's been engaged to a colonel in the army for two years. They are to be married this fall."

'Why, what a monstrous"— But Phil put his hand on my arm.

"Don't, Hal," he said, pleadingly "I can't bear it; besides, I think she scarcely knew the danger we were in till it was too late. I believe she loves me, Hal, as I love her, as I shall always love her, to the last moment of life."

"Can nothing be done?" I asked.

"Nothing," he replied, with an accent of despair. "Only let us get away from here as soon as possible; let us hasten our plans for travel. I beg of you, Hal, put as many miles between me and her as you can."

A fortnight afterward we were upon the ocean.

One night we sat outside the tents, in Africa, whither we had gone with a hunting party on a tour, Phil and I, and smoked long and contemplatively.

He held an old newspaper to his eyes for a moment, then dropped it and started to his feet, looking about him as if bewildered.

"What is it Phil?" I cried, rushing for my rifle—"a lion? a serpent?"

He sank back upon the smooth bit of alkali that served him for a seat, picked up the newspaper again, and read, in a trembling voice, that Colonel John Talbot had been killed on the American plains by the Indians.

"That's rather rough for Talbot," I remarked; "but I can't exactly see how it affects us."

"Colonel John Talbot," repeated Phil, in an impressive whisper, "is the man to whom Diana was engaged."

"A widow!" I murmured, with the accent of a Weller.

Phil looked at the date of the newspaper, and found it had been printed only a fortnight after we left the old collegiate town.

"I might, after all, have been first man," I remarked.

Nothing now would do but to take up the thread of life for Phil where it was so rudely snapped asunder.

"All these months of travel, Hal," he said, with the peculiar selfishness of a lover, "have been merely existence for me, not life. Let me go back, my friend, to the air I can breathe, the air that is shared by Diana."

Phil was obliged to submit to destiny. Life was dearer to him than it had been of late, and he was not prepared to strike off into the wilderness alone. I noticed for the first time he was prudent in the hunt on the following day, and that he began to make a virtue of patience. For my part, I, was sorry for Phil, but, nevertheless, the pachyderms had a wonderful fascination about them.

After the pachyderms came lions, which were not quite so interesting, for various reasons. In the first place, I had seen so many lions in menageries and shows of all kinds—and a lion isn't half so nice in some positions as in a cage. For instance, suppose you are fool enough to join a party of madmen who track these animals to a defile in the mountains, and attack them, as you might say, with their foot upon their native heath, and get just a little simple tap with one of their claws that breaks your collar-bone, lays open your cheek, pulls down the skin of your forehead over your eyes, and smashes your right arm in two places. It seems to me natural to prefer looking at them from behind a good stout railing, with the demoralization of captivity on their side.

At all events, poor Phil had to nurse me for many a long month after that lion hunt, and it was well into the following year when we at last found ourselves on an Atlantic Steamer, bound for home.

Phil and I were old travelers by this time, and the wild freshness of enthusiasm that siezed upon some of our fellow-voyagers as they neared their native shores was with us toned down to a calm but profound conviction that America was the only country in the world worth the rational affection of an experienced and cultivated mind.

I had been looking through the glass a while, and was about handing it over to a fellow-passenger, who had eyed me with a devouring envy the while, when a big steamer, outward bound, glided close by our side, and I could see the faces of the party nearest me.

One last, fleeing glance of mine contained a revelation. I glued my eye to the glass again. Right opposite me there shown two soft glowing orbs, wonderfully familiar. The face was one not easily forgotten, the form full, shapely, with peculiar serpentine grace about it.

"Phil," I said, putting the glass in his hand, "look over there at that group of ladies."

He took it languidly, but, having looked, a quick eager gasp escaped him, he dropped the glass into the hands of our envious fellow-passenger, and siezed my arm with a sudden frenzy.

"She is going out!" he said.

"While we, alas! are going in," I added.

"But this is monstrous," he cried, in dismay. "We can't go in; we must follow her."

Here again was the absurdity of a foolish passion. It would have been useless to relate to the captain that my friend, seeing a person he was interested in on the passing steamer, would like to join her. It was impossible to throw a plank across the ocean; besides, she was already out of sight; and Phil rushed below like a madman. All we could do was to engage passage for the other side again and sail as soon as possible.

I confess it began to wear the aspect of a chase to me, and appealed to my taste for hunting. Then, I suppose, beauty such as hers, seen through a strong glass, had an effect of nearness upon me. At all events, I began to take a keen interest in the passion of my friend. When we reached the other side all trace of the fair fugitive was lost. All we could do was to travel about the continent in the hope of encountering her or hearing about her party. One fine autumn morning we lingered on the heights of a mountain resort in Saxony. We leaned over the railing that encloses the plateau on the top of the mountain, and looked admiringly down on the stretch of country beneath. Upon the river Elbe, that looked to our American eyes like a little trout stream, we saw one of those little Dutch steamers that continually paddle up and down, and suddenly the view became intensely interesting. I looked through the glass again; yes, there she was, without a doubt, more graceful and enchanting than ever, upon the deck of that lumbering little tug, fathoms below us! I called to Phil. He bent, he looked, and, stretching over with a yearning, unsteady movement, he lost his balance and fell!

Fell down the sheer edge of the rock, grasping as he went at every tuft of lichen and grass, at every shrub that rapidly shot out of his reach. I watched him with agonized suspense, when suddenly his coat caught upon the jagged wall of the precipice, and held him suspended over the chasm beneath. He was partly supported by a frail ledge beneath him; and to this bit of rock I was determined to descend if in the endeavor I lost my life. There was no other way of saving Phil—none whatever; it must be done immediately; and he who has risked his life in mad encounters with savage beasts can surely afford to do so in behalf of the friend of his soul. Around me flocked a crowd of sturdy Germans, anxious to help me in every possible way. A stout rope was brought, fastened firmly about my waist, and I was lowered, a hair-breadth at a time, by my honest friends above. At last my foot trembled upon the thin piece of slate upon which Phil rested. Grasping the rope with one hand, I disengaged his unconscious form from its perilous resting place, slipped slowly into the position he had taken, and, binding the rope about my poor Phil, I had the joy to see him finally lifted into the arms of my comrades above.

Loud shouts arose from the plateau, and were echoed from the little steamer below, from the deck of which my perilous undertaking had been watched with intense interest. With difficulty I succeeded in keeping my hold upon this ledge of the precipice until the rope came back to me, and when I bound it about my waist I had already experienced that fatal dizziness that precedes unconsciousness. Reaching the top, I escaped from the embraces of my Teutonic friends and made my way to the chamber in the hostelry where they had taken Phil. A doctor was already with him, and declared that, although no bones were broken, his system had received a nervous shock, and that he would need careful nursing. So I took my place by the side of Phil, and nursed him in Germany as he had ministered to me in Africa. He got well sooner than I did, but modesty compels me to say it was not because of better nursing. His collar-bone and right arm were not smashed, neither had he the skin torn direct from the scalp over his eyes—which leads me to the opinion that a collision with a rock is less formidable than one with a lion. Then there were better facilities for nursing in the pretty Saxony town than in the heart of Africa; and, besides, I wasn't the only nurse he had; a lady traveling in the vicinity kindly aided me. She was not altogether a stranger to Phil—nor to me, for that matter.

She was very gentle and beautiful, with that winning way about her that reaches the heart, magnetizes it and enthrals it, without the exact knowledge of that organ.

There was something in the slight pressure of her hand upon Phil's forehead, the floating of her diaphanous drapery about his bedside, the melody of her voice, the soft gleaming of her luminous eyes through the dimmed light of the sick-room, that made her presence consoling, healing, divine.

Then when Phil had fallen into slumber she came to me, her fellow-watcher, and ministered to my comfort through the dark watches of the night. She listened with tender interest to my relation of our adventures in Africa, and was especially never tired of a terrible struggle of mine with a male lion in the defile of the mountains. She declared it was thrilling, grand, heroic; and, touching with her slender fingers the scars upon my face, pronounced them beautiful, while I, alas! caught and kissed those gentle fingers, and wished that Phil's convalescence were not so rapid, and that we might forever—we three—rest together upon the verdure-crowned heights "like gods together, heedless of mankind."

On one of these occasions I was relating to her a desperate encounter of ours in the jungle with a panther, and had reached the most thrilling part of it; she covered her eyes with one hand, as if to shut out the terrible scene, and the other she stretched to me in sympathy with my relation to the combat. Absorbed with my story, I just touched the white fingers to my lips with a caressing movement when suddenly Phil stood before us. He was pale to ghastliness, and my heart smote me, for I saw in his face a bitter hatred and reproach. He glared at me with hollow, burning eyes. But Diana rose to her feet. Taking the light shawl from her shoulders, she threw it about the shivering form of Phil, and gently forced him to the seat beside her.

"You wicked boy!" she said, looking upon him in tender reproach, "how can you be so impudent? We want no relapses, you know, for I must leave you to-morrow. The colonel will be here."

"The colonel!" stammered Phil; "what colonel?"

"Why, my colonel!" said Diana; "Colonel John Talbot, my husband!"

Phil seemed to have lost all power of articulation, and my own voice sounded hollow and strange as I remarked we were under the impression Col. John Talbot had been killed years ago by the Indians on the American plains."

"Why, what a horrid conjecture!" said Mrs. Talbot, with a graceful shudder of affright. "There was such a report, and it nearly cost me my life, but happily it was an exaggeration. He was scalped and left for dead. But you know," she added, turning to me, "how much a manly, athletic physique can stand."

"Yes, yes," I murmured; and as she bade us good night and glided away, Phil and I looked at each other with an emotion that was impossible just then to analyze.

We remained in sombre silence, watching the jagged snow-covered peaks of the distant hills. At last our hands sought each other; a shiver of recollection passed over the weak form of Phil; his head sunk upon my shoulder.

"Let's go home, Hal," he whispered, "let's get back to America.

We left Saxony next day, traveling by easy stages to the sea. And it is somewhat remarkable that though Phil's and my experience with women was limited and unsatisfactory, we never sought to extend our knowledge or ameliorate the paucity of it.

We never married, nor saw Diana from that day to this.

A MARDI-GRAS INCIDENT.

SKINNER PLAYS "BIG INJUN" AND LOSES HIS SCALP.

[Courier Journal.]

The Mardi-gras procession on Tuesday was witnessed by large crowds, and the ludicrous impersonations of character vill live long in the memories of the masses, who laughed till their sides ached. Among the motley host who prambulated the streets in the procession, was a long, cadaverous-looking fellow, representing a Comanche Indian. His face was painted red, his sut was well made up. Upon his ponderous feet were a pair of new moccasins, and hanging from the beaded gir that encircled his body were half a dozen "hoss pistols" and as many scalps. Inside this belt stuck a cheese knife and a scythe blade. His long black hair was banded with a brass hoop, from which stuck abou a dozen of turkey and goose feathers, and in his right hand he held with an iron grasp a tomahawk, red with gme victim's blood. Any one who had ever read or heard of the famous Indian warrior, Bloody Nose, would have said he had arisen from the dead and joined that procession. But it was not the blood-thirsty rover of the forest. It was Skinner, who personated him, and he did it to perfection. His appearance was a terror to women and children, while his war whoop, and the revolutions of that blood tomahawk were certain death to "d culled population." Everybody saw the wild Indian, but nobody knew it was Skinner.

Wile the procession moved through the vrious streets, Skinner would get dry, nd break ranks by dodging into bar-rooms and taking in his usual dose of "fire water." By the time Skinner had "war-whooped" ten or fifteen blocks, and hid about half a keg of "fie-water" about his person, he was i "fine trim" to play Comanche, and bgan to think he was "Bloody Nose sure enough, for he tried to "scal" no less than a dozen darkies that fll into his hands.

The procession passed within a squar or two of Skinner's house. Skinner has a wife, and she is the mothe of five little male and four femal Skinners. Skinner's wife does her ow work; in fact she's "boss" of Skinner's house, and, instead of her rushin off with a string of little Skinners after her to see the procession, she kep the little ones at home, and stayed in the kitchen attending to cleanin the pots, kettles and pans after diner.

A ne idea struck Skinner. He would g home and scare Mrs. Skinner and ll the little Skinners. He cut loose fm the procession, took another dose of fire water," and by the time he reacld his front gate, he was the most rckless-looking Comanche the world ev beheld. Picking up new courage e rushed into the front room where th little Skinners were "playing circ." His appearance was accompand by wild yells and fancy dancing while he made that tomahawk fly arou the room over the children's heads as he meant business, the little Skinners houting, "Oh! Mr. Injin, don't!" "mother!" "murder!" "fire!" and therwere such screams as would have ma any "sure enough" Indian run.

Skinner was just in the middle of his funwhen the screams of the children and the war-whoops of the Comanc brought Mrs. Skinner to the scen armed with an iron skillet. She slipp d behind the "playful Indian," dw a bead on his nose, and landed the skillet with the force of a sledge hmmer and the rapidity of lightnin against it. The hand let go the tomawk, the feathers flew, the belt bured, and the scalps, pistols and knis fell on the floor. There was a esh-and-blood spot in the middle o his face where that nose was a oment before the skillet mashed . It now looked liked a bursted mato spread all over his face. Tre was a groan, a fall, a somersau or two, and all was quiet. That Cnanche had found the "happy hting grounds."

Instead of Mrs. Skinner sending for the doctand bathing his face, she looked dn into his mutilated face, and, shaking the skillet over him with her rightand, exclaimed: "I'll warwhoop yo. You thought you'd scare somebody you derned old fool; but I know'd u, soon as I saw your feet, and smelyour breath."

P. S.—Skinner has an Indian masquerade it for sale cheap. He won't be able the out until he gets done breathing through his ears. The doctor says his nose may grow out again by the time the next Mardi Gras takes place. We advise Skinner to get a brass nose and "go West."

LACE.

The oldest treatise on the subject of lace was entitled La Pompe, and published in 1557. Between 1557 and 1628, Vinciolo issued twelve editions of his book on lace, which contained a number of beautiful patterns. After him Siebmacher brought out a treatise in four parts,—the first in 1600, and the second in 1604. It was published in Nuremburg, and contained many splendid designs. It is said that Albert Durer, the great German painter, was deeply interested in the manufacture of lace, and invented patterns for his countrywomen.

Lace-making had attained its highest development, both in quantity and quality, about the year 1623. At this time it was wrought in nearly every convent in Europe, and was considered an essential ornament to the dress of every lady and gentleman. In France it held the place that diamonds do now, and the possession of it was a mark of rank, for none but the noble were allowed to wear it. In order to keep the beautiful fabric for the exclusive use of the upper classes, edicts were frequently issued forbidding all persons outside the privileged circles to decorate their apparel with it. So much importance was attached to the proper condition and disposition of laces about the person, that Henry III. carefully overlooked the stiffening of his ruffles and collars. Cinq-Mars left, at his death, 300 different suits of lace. Many a young man, infected with the passion of the times, ruined himself in the effort to outshine his companions in the trimmings of his surtout and boots.

In 1604, the Parliament of Toulouse issued an order prohibiting the wearing of lace, because so many women were employed in its manufacture that no female servants were to be had in the town; and, moreover, it was impossible to distinguish between the nobles and the common people. In 1704, it is said that one-fourth of the population of France between 6 and 60 were engaged, directly or indirectly, in the production of lace. This calculation includes the makers, of pins, scissors, parchment, and thread, and the peddlers who sold the fabric in different countries.

At one time a fair quality of lace was made in Russia, but the industry has declined as Russian ladies prefer the manufactures of France.

There is a dispute about the antiquity of lace-making; but Mr. Seguin, a late authority on the subject, argues learnedly to show that it was introduced into Europe but a short time prior to the publication of the first books on lace.

COLD WINTERS IN EUROPE.

In 401 the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763 not only the Black Sea but the Straits of Dardanelles, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 822 the great rivers of Europe, the Danube, the Elbe, &c., were so hard frozen as to bear heavy wagons for a month. In 890 the Adriatic was frozen. In 991 everything was frozen, the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067 most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1134 the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine sacks were burst, and the trees split by the action of the frost, with immense noise. In 1236 the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316 the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at 6s. the quarter, rose to £2. In 1308 the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields. The successive winters of 1432-3-4 were uncommonly severe. In 1568 the wine distributed to the soldiers was cut with hatchets. In 1683 it was excessively cold. Most of the hollies were killed. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1709 occurred a cold winter; the frost penetrated the earth three yards into the ground. In 1716 booths were erected on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1809, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.

SUBSISTING ON POTATOES, SALT AND TEA.

A correspondent of and Utica Observer writes from Remsen, Oneida County, to the following effect concerning the habits of life persisted in by a citizen of that place without a day's deviation, for a period of about sixty years: "The individual referred to is a maiden lady, between 70 and 80 years old, and a resident adjacent to this village from her early childhood. There are different theories, and probably for the reason that but few if any survive who knew her as a child accounting for her truly remarkable abstemiousness. Be that as it may, she has, during the whole time indicated, partaken of no food or nourishment save roasted potatoes, salt, and tea, while all the time in the enjoyment of sound health. Her long life has been one of activity, industry, and usefulness. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and possessing abundant means, and is benevolent, discreet, and liberal in her charities, and though owing to the weight of years, she is not erect in form, she is now, with the exception of a recent injury, resulting from a fall, as hale and hearty as is usual to one of her years."

A CHEESE weighing fourteen tons will be one of the contributions from Ohio to the Philadelphia Centennial.

VARIETIES.

IT has been said that those who fail to live within their income will find it much more difficult to live without.

THE cold weather, it is thought, has destroyed the whole fruit crop in Michigan. All the peach buds are certainly killed.

MADAME NILSSON has been engaged to give twelve operatic or concert performances in France, at the rate of 5,000 francs, about $1000 per night.

"JOHN, I am afraid you have been forgetting me," said a bright-eyed girl to her sweetheart the other day. "Yes, Sue, I have been for getting you these two years."

AN old stone fence was recently unearthed near Rome, which was found to be almost entirely composed of fragments of sculpture, broken busts, vases, &c.

IT was recently stated in an address read before the British Society of Arts that nitrate of amyl was found to be a valuable remedy for lock-jaw and other spasmodic diseases.

A GHOST in North Carolina halts in front of negroes' cabins and refuses to go away until it gets half a dollar. Sometimes, it is said, the ghost in this way makes four or five dollars a night.

THE Baltimore City Council is about to establish a High School for colored pupils. Maryland appropriated $100,000 last year for the support of her colored schools, which are said to be in a very flourishing condition.

IT is said that a Frenchman named De La Bastie, after six years of experiment, has solved the problem of making malleable glass, which can be beaten or bent like copper, and can be used for cooking utensils.

A MAN who was sentenced to be hung was visited by his wife, who said, "my dear, would you like the children to see you executed?" "No," replied he. "That's just like you," said she; "for you never wanted the children to have any enjoyment."

"Hi! where did yez git them trousers," asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a remarkably short pair of trousers. "I got them where they grew," was the indignant repiy. "Then, by me conscience," said Pat; "you picked them a year too soon."

ACCORDING to the Memphis Appeal a queer marriage took place at Jasper, Tennessee, the other day. The bridegroom, Mr. Martin, had attained his seventy-sixth year, while the bride was a blushing girl of only thirteen. To add to the charms of the little modest, maiden the three-score and sixteen gave his bride $3,000 as a marriage gift.

THE present winter has been the severest on the service-pipes and mains that has ever been experienced since the establishment of the Boston Water-Works; and the Cochituate Water Board have a force of sixty men constantly employed in answering calls, making investigations, and repairing damage caused by the freezing of pipes.—[Boston Advertiser.

A RICH old widower of Oswego told a young girl there to drop her other beaux. She obeyed. He often took her out riding, and assured her that "when we get ready we can go off sudden like, and surprise the gossips." The young lady did not demur. Then the rich old widower popped off very sudden like, and married a rich old widow about his own age. The jury is asked for $15,000 damages.

THEY have a novel method of raising funds for the poor in Rising Sun, Ind. Each individual pays his "quarter," is thoroughly blindfolded, takes a wheelbarrow by the handles, turns round once and strikes out and runs for a stake 100 yards distant. The person who lands the wheelbarrow nearest the stake is entitled to the "pile," which is then donated to "widows and orphans."

DES Moines Register: "A funny story is told of two farmers who are not grangers. They induced their wives to join and report before they would commit themselves. Now, while they would, they cannot join; two black balls greet every application. Meanwhile, the wives go regularly and triumphantly to every grange meeting, and the men stay at home, tend the babies, and wonder what they do at the grange anyhow."

THE New York correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says that many years ago Nelse Seymour, the negro minstrel who recently died, met Miss Effie Germon, the actress. She had been married to Carlo Patti, the violinist, but he had gone to the war and been reported killed. Seymour and she fell in love and were married, living happily together until Patti returned alive. They then parted amicably, and later Seymour married again.

AN exchange says: Chapped hands and skin cracks are entirely unnecessary even in the coldest weather if proper care is observed. Most of the so-called toilet soaps are caustic, or full of ley, and act very injuriously upon the skin. Genuine castile soap is almost wholly neutral, and is the best for washing with. By rinsing the hands entirely free from every trace of soap, and wiping them thoroughly before going out chaps may be avoided; any that do appear can be cured by rubbing the affected parts with cold cream, or, what is the same thing, common lard, before retiring.

ROOSTERS, says Josh Billings, are the pugilists among birds, and, having no suitable shoulder to strike from, they strike from the heel. When a rooster gits whipped, the hens all march off with the other rooster, if he 'aint half so big or so handsum. It is pluck that wins a hen. Roosters az a class, won't do enny household work; yu kan't git a rooster tu pay enny attention tew a young one. They spend most of their time in crowing and strutting, and once in a while they find a worm, which they make a great fuss over, calling their wives up from a distance, apparently to treat them, but jist az the hens gits thare, this elegant cuss bends over and gobbles up the worm. Jist like a man for all the world!

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The hands at the Pennsylvania iron works, Danville are still on a strike.

THE strike at the Bethlehem rolling mill has ended? the strikers discharged and new men have taken their places.

THE champion undertaker of Montgomery county is Joseph McGonnigle, who has had the quiet satisfaction of laying away 1,478 people.

THE Baldwin works, at Philadelphia, have one locomotive ready for shipment to Cuba, and three more ready to fill an order from Brazil. Western South America has also ordered six that are now under way.

MRS. SUSAN KALER, a widow, aged 71 years, occupying a room by herself at the residence of William Laird, Lewisburg, was found dead in her bed on Wednesday morning of last week.

THE stove foundry of March, Brownback & Co., at Limerick station, near Pottstown, has not been in operation since the 20th ultimo, the employees refusing to work at a reduction of ten per cent. Some sixty men are thus out of employment.

SALLIE HARTMAN, 14 years of age, residing with her parents in Clinton township, Lycoming county, was recently seriously injured by an accidental pistol shot, the weapon being in the hands of a young boy, about the same age, a cousin of the girl.

THE situation in the Shenango, and Mahoning valleys among the coal miners, is still in an unsettled condition. In the Tuscarawas valley the operators and miners came together and settled all their grievances by arbitration. In the Shenango valley strong efforts have been made by all parties to settle the difficulties.

WHILE Mr. and Mrs. Fite of McKeesport and their friends were consigning the remains of a little five year old son to their last resting place another child, a little daughter aged seven years died, and the parents upon returning from the cemetery learned of their second affliction. Still another child is lying low with the same disease; typhoid fever.

REV. A. R. HORNE, principal of the Kuntztown Normal School, has prepared a table showing the proportions which the German element bears to the population of the State. The table is made up by counties and foots up to a total of 145,200. The counties that show the heavest German population are: Berks, 18,000; Philadelphia, 16,000; Lancaster, 14,000; Lehigh, 12,000; Northampton, 10,000, York, 8,000; Lebannon, 6,000; Luzerne, 5,000; Schuylkill, 5,000; Union, 2,100; Northumberland, 2,000; Centre, 2,500, Lycoming, 2,000.

ON Thursday night of last week seven men entered the house of Mr Adam Grove, a farmer living near Mifflinburg, Union county, and binding the inmates hand and foot forced Mr. Grove to hand over to them two thousand dollars in gold. The farmer had fifteen hundred dollar in notess laid away in a secret drawer which the robbers failed to secure. After obtaining the money the thieves hitched up two of Mr. Grove's best horses and drove them away. The horse were found the next morning near Sunbury but the thieves escaped. They were all unknown to the farmer.

OHIO NEWS.

TOLEDO made 25,000,000 brick during 1874.

ICHABOD JONES, of Noble county, is 103 years old.

A MADISON county Granger has a 240 acre cornfield.

THE Masons of Cleveland will, this year, erect a temple at a cost of $125,000.

IN the township of Marietta, Washington county, there are 204 persons over seventy years of age.

THERE are now twelve blast furnaces within ten miles of Ironton, and two more will be added in a couple of years.

THE gas well at Leesonia has been put down 1500 feet, and operations have been suspended for the present.

THERE were 394,751 net tons of pig iron made in Ohio in 1873, and 189,149 tons in the first six months of 1874.

THE grand jury of Columbiana county, has pronounced the county jail defective, and recommend the building of a new one.

ISAAC HAY, recently broke one of his legs by a fall from a fence, near Columbus, and dragged himself a mile and a half over the frozen ground before he reached human aid.

JAMES LOWLESS, formerly a collier of Washington Pa., but lately residing at Martin's Ferry, has been indicted for murder of the second degree by the grand jury of Belmont county, Ohio.

MR. FRANK SCOTT, a traveling salesman for a Mansfield firm was stopped by three highwaymen recently while traveling from Oxford to Napoleon in Homes county. The thieves obtained a pocket-book containing six dollars but overlooked another containing $700, which Scott had just collected.

A PARTY giving his name as Charles Andrews, at Tiffin, on Wednesday endeavored to procure cash on an $8,000 check, purporting to be signed by David Down & Co., New York, but the fraud was detected. Andrews escaped.

THERE thousand dollars have been offered as a reward for the arrest of the persons who murdered Mr. John McCormick, at Mount Vernon on the night of Friday February 5th. The deceased was a hardware merchant and was murdered in his store.

THE MILITARY MIND.

The Nation, discoursing on the Arkansas Message, thus grimly characterizes our military Chief Magistrate:

By infirmities of temper we meant that intractability, or combativeness, or "ugliness, "as one pleases to call it, which, combined with freedom from the traditions of civil life, led him to renominate Shepherd for the Governorship of the District the minute Congress had legislated him out of the same office for corruption, and led him to invite Harrington to a party at the White House while this person was on trial for a criminal charge arising out of the operations of the District Ring. He was not very sensitive to public opinion when he took office—successful military men, even when their training is better than his, hardly ever are; and the criticism of one sort or another to which he has been subjected seems to have aroused in him a spirit of sullen defiance of it, which, we fear, promises troublous times when the majority in Congress is no longer friendly to him. If this last Message had been intended to show civilians that he did not care two straws for their opinions, it could not have been more effectively drawn; and, indeed, it has a ring of indifference to the usages of civil government, and to the considerations and processes on which political action in constitutional countries is always based, which one can hardly hear without vague alarm.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875.

No woman need apply. The Philadelphia bar has declined to admit Miss Carrie Burnham to practice as a lawyer. White ladies to the rear—negroes to the front.

THE Louisiana compromise is "off." There is only one proper way to settle the matter. Let the carpet-baggers, plunderers and usurpers step down and out and give place to those who were legally elected.

THE Chicago Times may think it covered itself with glory by printing eight full columns in its Saturday edition, purporting to be the horrible details of the burning of one of the theatres in that city, and by which some two hundred lives were reported lost, the names of the victims, and the insurance companies that had risks on the burnt building being appended. Most people will look at it in a different light---a cruel, cold-blooded and inhuman sell.

THE only paper in this country able to put backbone into Congress is the Gazette. We know this to be true, for it says so. We therefore call upon it to increase the rigidity of the vertebra of that refractory body and induce it to settle some of the questions now agitating the country. It would thus extend its usefulness and extort the gratitude of a better class than those it has served lately by refusing to publish the Mayor's proclamation, and endeavoring to prevent the taxpayers from asserting their rights. It owes it to its age at least, to lift its voice above the level of a Ring whistle.

THE Gazette has suddenly let up on its "Federal Supremacy" doctrine. Has it received orders from the White House that it exhibited too much backbone and too much cloven foot in announcing that the future policy of the Radical party was to use the Federal army to prevent the people from voting the Radical leaders out of power, and that Radical generosity was to be no longer abused? It looks that way. We trust, however, that our contemporary will still further expand his views on the doctrine of "Federal Supremacy," and tell us something further about the generosity of Radicalism in consequence of which "it has quietly permitted State after State to be wrested from its political control when by the exercise of power it could have prevented it. With all the temptation to exercise this power that comes from the knowledge that its generosity was being abused, it forbore, and has, to this moment." The theme is an interesting one, and the Gazette should not suddenly drop it like a hot potato.

OPPOSED.

Judge Kelly opposes the new tariff and tax bill introduced by Mr. Dawes from the committee of Ways and Means. He says; "He does not believe that any more revenue is required, and said that he could never vote to tax his unemployed constituents in order to increase the price of our bonds. Such legislation he thinks is for the bondholder and not for the people."

STAY OF EXECUTION.

A bill providing for a stay of execution has been offered in the House. It provides for a stay of execution for one year from date of judgment, provided the defendant has unincumbered real estate to the amount of the judgment in the county where it is obtained or where it may be transferred. The defendant with two sureties owning real estate worth double the amount of the judgment to enter into bond within sixty days after judgment before the court where judgment is taken, to make the stay of execution good. No stay is to be allowed on judgments in favor of widows and orphans for money due from an estate, or for money due for wages.

FEAR AND DESPERATION.

Every recent act of the President tends to show his desperation, and proves that he takes counsel of his fears. He dreads the loss of that power and patronage which has brought him so much adulation—and so much money. The election of a large majority of political opponents to the next Congress, warns him of investigations, which the present venal and subservient majority dare not institute, and which he only too well knows cannot stand the light. Failing to involve the people of the North in another bloody civil war with the people of the South, he is now seeking for some other mode of maintaining himself and his crew in power. The folly and madness of his henchman, Sheridan, was rebuked by the prudence of the Southern people. Men of the North see and understand. Men of all parties see it; and all perfectly understand the whole vile proceeding; but this does not stop Grant and his followers from their rabid pursuit of future power. Another firebrand has been prepared for Arkansas. This, too, will fail. Its flame will be extinguished by the good, common sense of the American people. What may be the next desperate move of this condemned Administration, no sane man can tell. The President seems to be bent on construing popular condemnation into praise. Never was there a graver mistake. No man in the United States, holding so distinguished a position, has ever been so emphatically rebuked and condemned as an Administrator of Government, as General Grant. Thousands of his former supporters are perfectly conscious of that fact.

INVESTIGATING THE TREASURY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House on the subject of investigating the accounts of the State Treasurer have submitted a report which declares that by law the power, and by inference the duty, of such investigations devolve upon the Auditor-General. In any aspect; the duty is one that requires in its discharge more than ordinary ability and discriminating application. That there have been abuses in the conduct of the Treasury during the past few years, admits of no reasonable sort of doubt, but the proper exposure and thorough correction of these manifest abuses, will be no easy undertaking. The books of the Treasury will no doubt show everything to be fair and square, but the investigation must go back of the books and the external accounts and take in the system itself upon which the finances of the State have been conducted.

This brings us back to a proposition made by us months ago, that in view of the onerous and responsible duties set forth in the report of the Judiciary Committee, the incoming Auditor should provide himself with the best clerical ability that is to be had in the State, for to properly investigate the conduct of the Treasury back to the date of Mr. Kemble's administration, will require the highest order of ability that is to be procured in the Commonwealth. The people of the State demand a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Treasury, especially during that period when the bonded indebtedness of the State was transformed, involving an immense sum of money that the books of the department, we fear, do not account for in any way whatever. Since that time millions of the State funds are said to have been improperly loaned, presumably for the individual benefit of some one. The amounts so loaned and the individual profits derived, it has been frequently charged, are not shown by the Treasurer's books, and the detection of these irregularities is what is proposed by the contemplated investigation.

It will require the highest order of clerical ability to conduct this much demanded investigation, something in which every man in the State is interested; hence, we renew our original proposition that Mr. Temple should provide himself with clerical ability adequate to meet all the requirements of the situation.

SPEAKER PATTERSON.

The decision of Speaker Patterson in the Wolfe case, is endorsed by the leading press of the country. The N. Y. Herald commenting editorially upon the decision says:

It is well understood that the decision of the Speaker of a Legislature upon a point of order is final, excepting when an appeal is made from it, when the question is relegated to the members. The explanation our Harrisburg correspondent gives to-day of the recent censure of a Republican member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives seems to be sustained by all the accepted rules of parliamentary law. The facts are impartially stated, and we think that Speaker Patterson, notwithstanding that he is new in his present position, decided correctly, and would have done gross injustice to both parties, and would have deserved censure himself if he had permitted Mr. Wolfe to override parliamentary rules, and make his own will the supreme authority of the Legislature. We have had too much Louisiana business, and congratulate Speaker Patterson on the firmness he displayed in this critical situation. We suppose that the insolence of faction has had a sufficient rebuke in the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the Democrats deserve to be credited for equal firmness and moderation.

The Titusville Courier, the editor of which was an eye-witness of the transaction, concludes an article on the subject as follows:

Of course, Mr. Wolfe by his own statement was convicted of contempt to the House. If, when ruled out of order by Speaker Patterson, he considered the ruling wrong, he should have appealed from the decision of the chair. The ruling of the Speaker must in all cases be authoritative, until set aside by the House. No matter how much in error his rulings may be, they must be respected until the House upon an appeal shall refuse to sustain them. And it does no credit to the intelligence of Mr. Wolfe, or any other member, not to understand that the observance of this principle is necessary to the preservation of order in any deliberate assembly. Speaker Patterson was right, and Mr. Wolfe was clearly in the wrong. The only possible allowance, which could be made for his contumacy, was that a heated partisan debate was going on, for indulging in which to an undue extent both sides were in a measure censurable; and were perhaps partially responsible for Mr. Wolfe's unfortunate conduct.

HONEST REPUBLICANS.

Not only Democrats, and political Conservatives, but pronounced Republicans, are coming to the front, repudiating the dangerous extreme measures, of the Radical Administration in the insane endeavor to perpetuate its ill-gotten power. Listen to the words of Republicans in the Legislature of North Carolina.

"We declare that we hereby dissolve our connection with the Republican party and ally ourselves with the great party that is now building up in the South and North for the preservation of Constitutional Government and the purity and salvation of the Anglo-Saxon race of our great land."

For reasons of public and personal liberty, we, the people of the United States, appealing to God for the rectitude of our intentions, dissolved the political connection which bound us to our Father land, and declared ourselves free. We transformed a wilderness into a grand, civilized, populous region, and made it to blossom like the rose; but in an evil hour this fair fabric of Government fell into the hands of Radical thieves, and haters of its Constitution. Long these base men led our people in the wrong direction, for their own selfish purposes. Long the people submitted to be robbed and tyrannized over by Congressional knaves and military usurpation. It is over. The people will have no more of it. They have spoken. They have elected a new Congress, whose mission it must be to bring us as a people back to true Democratic principles. Good men of all parties see this necessity. It is inevitable.

ARE THEY THE SAME?

Are Grantism and Radicalism, as policies, the same? This important question can only be answered by defining the two. Radicalism, personified in its leaders, Butler, Morton, Cameron, and other members of Congress of the same class, selfishly imbued with the love of power, and an over-weening ambition to be known as great political leaders, and not prevented by any natural scruples from employing the basest means for attaining their ends, meant nothing more or less than a determination to rule or ruin, and to prevent, at all hazards, the people from regaining the control of their own government. On the other hand, Grantism, as represented in the person of Grant, is quite a different thing; its foundation principle being an intense love of the people, leading to uncontrollable desire on Grant's part to secure their peace, happiness and prosperity, even at the sacrifice of every one of his relations, regardless of personal cost. Knowing, as Grant did, that the duties involved in public office are exceedingly onerous, and the pay entirely inadequate, he magnanimously selected his own dearest relations to fill the thankless places; leaving the people to the full enjoyments attaching to the high privileges of tax-paying, unmolested. Having no policy of his own, only this, and nothing more, his sole desire has been to seek out such advisers and hail-fellows as would help to keep him straight in the path he had from the beginning marked out for himself; as the friend of the people. Everywhere, wherever you find the hand of Grantism, laid upon the people, you find those people rising up and blessing that hand, and praying that he may live long and prosper. Such lively personal government has never before been known—in the United States. Washington had not the knack of it. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe; none of those old fogies could compare with Grant in those grand characteristics that go to make up the unselfish statesman. Hence there has never been a President who began his Presidential career with only a small number of friends who has increased that number as Grant has; and entirely through his magnanimous, high-toned, statesmanlike proceedings, backed by the entire army and navy of the Government, and a hundred thousand office holders.

How different from the mere Radical politician, intent upon his own personal aggrandizement, and constantly striving to overleap or break down the barriers of the Constitution, for the sake of the Radical party. They are not the same. Butler, Morton, Cameron & Co., helped Grant because thus they might help themselves; whereas Grant helped Butler & Co., because thus he might help his relations. The difference is obvious. The one is simply selfish, the other is compound. When, in the course of time, these men fall out with each other, which may be very soon, the world will have an opportunity of more clearly discerning the difference between the noble man now President of the United States, who provides liberally for his own household no matter what it costs the Government, and those selfish politicians who are always looking after their own interests. They are not the same. The immediate personal friends of the President, too, are to be considered in this connection. They are immaculate, and when a man gathers around him the immaculate, he may regard himself as immaculate. Boss Shepherd, General Babcock, Brother-in-law Casey, Collector Murphy, W. H. Kemble, Robert Mackey, Wm. B. Mann, and others, true patriots all; these, and such, give evidence as strong as proof of holy writ, that the whole concern is immaculate. It therefore seems to be a misfortune to our country, that so many people all over the Union should have misunderstood Grant, and Grantism; acting under the very erroneous idea that Radicalism and Grantism are the same. In less than a month from this time it will appear even to the most obtuse, that they are not. Then all good citizens will lament that they did not sooner learn the truth, which might have saved them the trouble of appealing to Democratic principles for the salvation of the country. It is too late now, alas; the fiat has gone forth, and there is not time to erect a political barrier strong enough and high enough to stop the flow of the wave which will surely sweep both Radicalism and Grantism from the face of the earth.

ARKANSAS AGAIN.

Now you see it, and now you don't. Of all the messages that were ever sent into a deliberative body, commend us to the President's message on Arkansas. All his own, too! Out of his own head. It is very like a weasel—nay it is very like a whale. Brooks was defeated. Nay Brooks was elected. Good for bully Brooks.

If you, Congress will not regulate Arkansas, so that I, Grant, can secure its vote for my third term, I will. Did I say that? Oh, no, that is not not what I meant. I meant, that if you, Congress, would let Arkansas alone, so could I, Grant. Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer cloud?

When such conundrums are presented to the Republican party it is no wonder that they exclaim, "we give it up." How can a party shape its policy, or regulate its action, when its own leader is playing Jack] in the box?

Under such circumstances, the suggestion of the New York Herald, that Grant should resign, is worthy of consideration, not only by the party, but by Grant himself. Resignation, would be far better for both of the parties interested, than impeachment.

If Grant has not already done enough to warrant, on just grounds, his impeachment, there can be little doubt that if he is not soon chained by the leaders of Radicalism, he will do it, before his term expires. If he is not actually insane, it may yet prove to be politic on their part to announce that he is. If he were insane, we would pity him; but we apprehend that he is sometimes on a normal condition, and that he is fully aware of what he proposes to accomplish. That he has not, at any time, sought the real welfare of the people of the United States, is as patent a fact as any possible fact. On the contrary his Adminstration of this great government has been wholly in the interest of selfishness; at first covered up under various pretexts, at last open and barefaced.

Shall the public censure be mitigated by the claim, that Grant is not always himself; that King Alchohol sometimes reigns in his brain. This might be a mitigating plea in the case of a criminal convicted of murder, or other dreadful act; but in the case of the Executive of this Union it is an aggravation. The President of the United States, whatever may have been his habits prior to his election, should consider himself bound in honor never to touch liquor again during his official life in the exalted position of Chief Magistrate of forty millions of people. A man who has not strength of mind enough to take and hold this stand against the demoralizing and killing influence of drink, is unworthy of the confidence and respect of the people. We are willing to believe that Grant may have been under the stultifying influence, when he has been guilty of such inconsistent and unjustifiable acts; but shall this be a plea for his continuance in office? No party dare offer such an excuse. No party dare so insult popular sentiment.

If Grant had surrounded himself with good, honest, far dealing men, much might be pardoned; but when it is notorious that his darest and nearest advisors are selfisi creatures, devoid of high and noble principles, the country has a right to demand, and it should demand, that this sad and dangerous state of thingsin Washington should be ended. The evil influence that has spread fron Washington throughout every Stae, down to the poorest hamlet, wheever a government officer has a litte power, till the whole land teems with Grantism and Radical demoralization.

Is there no remedy? Yes, there is. It is coming. The people are themselves moving to the rescue. The Administration threw down the gauntlet; the people have taken it up. One or the other must go down; and we are very sure it will not be the people.

ARKANSAS.

GRANT VS. GRANT.

"WAR DEPT., ADJ. GEN.'S OFF., WASH., May 16, '74.

"The President directs that as his proclamation recognizing Baxter as lawful Governor has been issued, he is to be protected in that position by the United States forces if necessary.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adj.-General.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. Army."

"I will venture to express te opinion that all th testimony shows tht in the election c 1872, Jos. Brooks ws lawfully elected Gvernor of that Stae; that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession f his office since ths time; that in 1874 te Constitution of tat State, by violence intimidation an revolutionary proedings, was overthrwn, a new Constition adopted, and new State Goverment established. These proceeding, if permitted to tand, practically ignore all rights of minities in all the tates." — Extract rom Grant's Messe to Congress about arkansas, Feb. 9, 187

A TELEGRAM IN 1844. HW A POLITICAL CONVENTION REFUSED TO CREDIT THE VERACITY.

[Baltimore Sun]

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, writing to Col. J. Thos. Scharf, in regard to some notice in h "Chronicles" of Mr. Polk's nomination the Presidency of the United States at he Democratic convention held in Baltmore in 1844, says:

"In connection with th fact I wish to state to you an anecdot concerning the telegraph. At that date, ay 29, 1844, the only telegraph in the Uned States was from Baltimore to Washiton. I was the President of the convenon. We nominated Silas Wright as Ve President of the United States, and the convention directed me to notify him of his nomination and learn if he wld accept it. I sent a dispatch, and he answered immediately that he declined thnomination. The convention, however, rased to consider the information as authntic. They could not be made to understnd this way of communication, and nourned the convention over to the nexday to enable a committee to go to Wshington by rail, where Mr. Wright wi and get at the truth of the fact! So w adjourned over, and on the next day th committee came back with the same swer we had received by wire! And incredulous were the great majority of t body that after the final adjournment nt of us went to the telegraph office to s the wonderful invention, and even wh the wires were put in motion at our uggestion, of the delegates shook their hds and could not but think the whole thi a deception."

MINOR NOTES.

THE St. Louis "Globe" declares it useless to ask Congress not to pass the Civil Rights bill, since "no voice can reach ears that are deaf to the roar of the elections."

EVERY negro in Alabama, says the Mobile Register, has at his heels a worthless cur, which operates as a prohibition against sheep-raising, and eats as much as his master.

GOVERNOR Ingersoll of Connecticut has appointed Senator-elect William W. Eaton, of Hartford to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4.

GOVERNOR BOOTH, senator-elect from California, has so nice a sense of official propriety that he refuses to attach his signature as Governor of the state to his certificate of election to the United States Senate.

OUTSIDE of Washington there does not appear to be a single organ with backbone enough to sustain the President's latest attitude on the affairs of Arkansas. There should be a redistribution of the Government printing immediately.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE New York Herald says that before the war "Grant was a man of simple tastes and plain enjoyments." Yes, give him a bottle of whisky and a sheet of ginger-bread, and he didn't care a continental *dash* whether school kept or not.—Courier-Journal.

Under the terms of a bill introduced into the Wisconsin Senate the parties to bribery at elections or at political conventions may suffer a penalty of five hundred dollars fine, one year imprisonment and disfranchisement and disqualification for office for a period of ten years.

ON account of the paralyzed condition of the newly-elected Governor of Nevada, the inauguration ceremonies were performed at his bedside by the joint convention of the Legislature, who marched to his room and there administered the oath of office.

WHATEVER else Congress may fail to do, in the few days which remain, we trust it will not fail to settle the question how Louisiana is to be provided with a Republican form of government that shall be in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.—Providence Journal (Rep.)

ACCORDING to the N. Y. Evening Post, President Grant is doing a great deal to make the pardoning power one of the most certain means of defeating justice. His latest use of it is in behalf of the Captain of the ship Sunrise, who was convicted at San Francisco of such cruetly to his sailors as made the whole country cry out against his brutality.

IT is positively asserted by a prominent Republican Representative that when Senators Clayton and Dorsey found that the President was hesitating about sending to the Senate his message on Arkansas they sent ex-Gov. Alex. R. Shepherd to the White House. The new policy met with his approval, and the President at once ordered the preparation of the document.

ANDY JOHNSON has declared for equal rights for all, with constitutional liberty. That is good doctrine. That is the doctrine which will win in this country. It is the ark. Those who go in any other boat will get wet. The people of this country—a very large majority of them—believe in equal rights and local self-government.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

THE new tax bill about to be considered in Congress, we understand will not increase the tax on national banks. The proposition to do so was presented in committee, but was voted down. It was also proposed to repeal the two cent tax on bank checks, but this provision will not be embraced in the bill, though it may be offered as an amendment when the bill comes before the House.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE Utica Herald, which continues to shake the party traces, remarks, in allusion to the message of President Grant on Arkansas, that "the trouble with the Republican party and the administration has been, not that they interfered too little with the government of the southern states, but that they interfered too much there." The Herald strenuously deprecates both the tone of the message and the attitude of the President.

THE Springfield Republican, which has never taken an active part in the third term discussion, makes this observation on the President's last message: "The English of this message is, 'Authorize me to make war upon the government and people of Arkansas, in the interest of my third term.' The response of Congress to this statesmanlike and patriotic request will be awaited with lively interest. We do not permit ourselves to have any doubts as to what it will be."

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WHAT bad fellows these Alabama Democrats are. According to the Alabama State Journal, (Grant) the new bill for dividing the State into Congressional districts provides that the Republican vote is so concentrated in a single district as to leave the remaining seven Democratic by strong majorities. It adds: The Republican majority in the single district allowed them reaches 14,863, and the Democrats are thus enabled, with a majority of only a few thousands in the state, to accomplish their ends effectually.

THE Philadelphia Press, which was "alone on the Pacific slope" in upholding the President's course in the recent outrage in Louisiana, seems to be tired of its isolation, and remarks of the Arkansas message: "We do not believe that after the report of the House Committee adverse to interference, and the very general concurrence in it by the Republican press, there is any chance of action undoing the present Arkansas Constitution and government. The whole matter ought to be quietly droppel." In other words, let the organs all say to the President, "Hush."

A BILL has been introduced into the Delaware Legislature providing for the taxation of colored people for the support of schools for their race at Wilmington. It is probable that the same system will be extended throughout the State at an early date, as the Legislature is favorable to it and it is proposed to add to the fund thus obtained the proceeds of the poll-tax obtained from colored people. The colored schools are to be placed under the care of the Delaware Association for the moral Improvement and Education of the Colored People.

THE unexpected gain of a Democratic United States Senator in Florida will bring up the regular Democratic strength in the next Senate to twenty-eight members. This is a large increase from seventeen. Nearly a half a dozen more Liberal Republican Senators have been elected by Democratic votes in the different Legislatures, and upon pledges to oppose the measures most likely to be insisted upon by the Administration. Thirty-eight votes is a majority of the Senate, and we do not, after the success in Florida, despair of obtaining them against the extreme party measures of Grant and his Imperialist colleagues.—Cin. Enquirer.

THE organs are absolutely dumbfounded by the President's unexpected message on Arkansas affairs. They had all accepted the report of the Committee advising against any interference as conclusive, and had signified their approval of their recommendation, and now the President, without noticing the report at all, comes out against the existing Government. It is a dreadful hard time for an organ; there is no mistake about that. In this instance it is encouraging to notice that several prominent organs which have changed their tunes abruptly several times during the past few weeks refuse to do it now for the President, and maintain their position against interference.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale appears to hold peculier views on the subject of political criticism. He said the other day in Boston that it is foolish for Americans to depreciate their Government; that they, ought to purify and make it stronger That goes without saying, but it would not be easy to make any government purer and stronger without first disclosing and discussing its wickedness and its weakness. Administrations generally hold opinions resembling Mr. Hale's concerning irreverent critics and they sometimes in the end find themselves in the case suggested by the Florida darkey. Somebody asked him, "When you see a moccasin snake, what do you do?" "Kill him.,' When you see a rattlesnake, what do you do?" "Then I git" said this wise little black boy.

THE Christian Soldier, Howard, who is mainly responsible for the wholesale robbery of the poor negroes in that infamous Freedmens Bank, writes a letter in which he says:

"Nothing grieves me so deeply to-day as the almost chaotic condition of our country. There has been grevious misconduct, and it seems to me it has been increased a hundredfold by unrelenting defamation. Hold up a company of men to public contempt as hypocrites and thieves, and hold them there with fiendish joy until they prove themselves individually and collectively innocent of any wrong-doing. This does not promote truthfulness and honesty. It is not worthy of American journalism. It involves the innocent in the meshes of public disfavor, and gives extraordinary power to evil doers, enabling them to justify their misdeeds by the common cry that' All men are corrupt!'"

THE Newark Advertiser, a Republican journal, expresses a hope "that now that General Fitz-John Porter has made another earnest and urgent appeal to the President for a rehearing of his case by a board of army officers, his request may be granted." The Advertiser adds: "He does not ask much, not even a new trial ab initio, but a review of the record of the court martial, taking it as it stands, with the further light of new evidence which has only become available since the close of the war, and which it was physically impossible to produce at the time of the trial. He believes that this will justify him entirely. If it does not the Government will have suffered no harm. If it does the nation will have redressed a wrong of a nature so grave that it cannot afford to leave it on the record."

THE process by which investigating Congressman Frye gets information in Louisiana: Mr. Frye—You did not want to be a slave, did you? A. Well, it didn't make much difference to me, the way I was treated. Q. You did'nt think your colored friends want to remain in slavery? A. Oh! no, sir? It was a good thing to set them free. Q. And yet you have no respect for that party which made your colored friends free and then secured them the right to vote and and all the rights of citizenship. You do not care about that? A. That was all right. Q. You have no gratitude to them (the republicans) for doing this, but you turn right around and vote for men every one of whom voted against every one of those proposions, fought against the proposition to make you a citizen, to make you a man, and then against the proposition to give the right to vote. A. Well, so far as voting, it is something I do not care much about.

NO AFFILIATION WITH INFAMY.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the immense Conservative mass meeting in New Orleans on Saturday evening last. They have the true ring and deserve the cordial endorsement of every one outsite of Grantism.

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, the rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana have assumed the proportions of a great national issue and,

Whereas, the question of constitutional liberty in the United States, involving the most sacred rights of the people, is at stake; and,

Whereas, any compact or compromise with the usurpation of Kellogg, whereby he or his government could obtain any recognition on the part of the people of Louisiana, would be to condone an unparalleled wrong, and to acquiesce in the arbitrary, illegal and oppressive acts whereby constitutional government has been imperilled; and,

Whereas, it is our duty to our God and to our country to resist and never cease to resist by all legal and peaceful means in our power the consummation of these outrages; and,

Whereas, for the first time in all the weary years of our struggle for the right of self-government, the people of the entire Union have paused to listen to the story of our wrongs and to heed our warning cries, and their strong voices, full of sympathy, encouragement and support, reach us, and bid us be firm and patient, and urge us not to yield, and promise us the speedy and total overthrow of our usurpers and oppressors, and the restoration of our rights and liberties; and,

Whereas, we are admonished by the graves of our fathers and by the memories of their sufferings in the cause of liberty, that it our duty also to suffer, if need be, in the same holy cause; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we would repudiate, as being both impolitic and unwise, any action on the part of any Representative or Senator elected by the conservative people of Louisiana looking to the recoguition of Kellogg, the usurper, either directly or indirectly, or of any portion of his usurpating government, or which in effect would condone the unparalleled infamy done to the people of Louisiana by the Federal military power on the 4th day of January, 1875.

Resolved, That in entering into any compromise, bargain, arrangement or adjustment with the unsurper Kellogg and those who uphold him or defend him, Representatives, Senators or others elected by the conservative people of Louisiana have forgotten that they are servants, with limited functions, and have now bodily unsurped the great inherent prerogative of the people, their masters; and that no such bargains, compromise, arrangement or adjustment is binding on the people, and that it will not be tolerated by them.

Resolved, That we tell the men whom we elected to represent us, and whom we have trusted, that we desire no compromise with the Kellogg usurpation, that we demand, and will agree to nothing less than the reinstatement of the legally elected Legislature as it stood at that moment on the 4th day of January when a United States soldier entered its portals to eject the lawful Representatives of the people; and that they must be reinstated unpledged and untrammelled save by the sanction of their official oaths and the fealty and duty they owe to their country and their constituents.

Resolved, That we call upon our brethern and fellow citizens of all the parishes of the State to assemble in mass conventions, and to join with us in uttering this solemn protest against the proposed action of those Representatives and Senators who, forgetful of their duty are blinded by false considerations, would undo all the results of our heroic efforts and surrender the struggle for rights and liberties which are dearer than life.

E. JOHN ELLIS,
J. DICKSON BURNS,
A. B. GEORGE,
D. W. BRICKELL.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW POLICY.

Under the above caption that staunch Republican journal, the N. Y. Evening Post, says:

. . . . In the struggle which followed between Baxter and Brooks, the Federal government rightfully sustained the former. Later a new Constitution was framed, and adopted by a vote of 78,607 against 24,807. Its validity was denied, however, by the Republican State Convention, which met on the 16th of last September, on the ground that "Baxter was not Governor at the time the legislature convened which called the convention (to frame the Constitution), and consequently had no right to call the same." Under this Constitution the present Governor, Garland, was elected by a vote of 76,453. It is this Constitution, adopted by a popular majority of almost sixty thousand votes, and a Governor elected by nearly the same majority, that President Grant wishes to put aside in favor of Joseph Brooks and the popular tumults which his reappearance as Governor would revive.

Next to the unexpected attitude in which this message places the President in respect to the southern states generally, its most striking feature is the difference between the remedy now suggested by him for Arkansas and that hitherto advised for Louisiana. In Louisiana there is a "carpet-bag" government, and therefore it must be sustained, although it came into existence through a "gigantic fraud." In Arkansas there is a government established by the people and satisfactory to a very large majority of the resident population, and therefore it must be overthrown and the "carpet-baggers" restored to power. Why this consistent preference by the administration for the "carpet-bag" governments at the expense of every other kind of consistency? Why is a standard of judgment set up for Arkansas different from that used in the case of Louisiana?

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Greensburg Democrat is happy for having among its list of subscribers a cousin of ex-President James Buchanan.

THE sum of $913 60 was paid by the Treasurer of Somerset county, during the past year, for fox, wild cat and other scalps.

There is a man in the Erie jail, a recent comer, who is but 81 years of age. He is from North East and is imprisoned for wife desertion.

THE engineers have been, during the past week, locating the route of the Waynesburg and Washington narrow gauge road from Washington southward.

THE Normal School building at Indiana has been completed, and was examined by the Board of Trustees on Saturday, when they expressed themselves well pleased with the workmanship.

THE prisoners in the Westmoreland county jail, were last week discovered attempting to make their way out of the prison. They had worked a hole through the outer wall, but were discovered by Sherif Guffey.

THE coal operators at Irwin Station, Westmoreland Co., last Monday, made a reduction of the miners' wages from 70 cents to 50 cents per ton. Outside hands have been reduced from $1 50 to $1 25 per day, to take effect on the first of March.

A MAMMOTH poplar tree, measuring 5 feet in diameter at the stump, and 22 inches at the upper and of the top log, was recently cut in Summerhill township, Mercer county. The tree made thirteen logs, with an aggregate length of 158 feet, and diameter of 44 inches.

MERCER county has according to the Commissioners' annual statement, 15,646 taxables, assessed with $22,052,748 of real, and $885,427 of personal property. They have $182 456 at interest, outside of their banks; 1,851 carriages valued at $103,823; 445 gold and 456 silver watches.

AN Altoona youth named Wm. Rogers, was on the rampage on Wednesday afternoon. He entered the house of Mr. McConnel, fired two shots from a revolver at the latter's daughter, and was accordingly choked and kicked out of the house. He tried the same game at Mr. Meredith's house, and received another severe beating. He was committed for trial on this and on a charge of burglary.

FOUR cousins—John, Press, Thomas and Joseph Pew—all of the Mercer diocese, recently got weighed, with the following result: John, 267½; Thomas, 218½; Joseph, 222½ and Press, 228, making a total of 936½ pounds. If there are any other four cousins in Mercer county who can beat this, the Pew family would like to hear from them, and try them on wrestling.

POLITICAL.

The Senatorial Fight in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, February 13.—As was expected would be the case after the withdrawal last night of both Ramsey and Davis, there was a scrub-race of Republican candidates for Senator in the joint convention to day. Lochren, Democrat, received sixty-three votes, being within one of the full Democratic strength and ten too few for choice. The following was the vote for the Republican candidates: Gordon E. Cole, 28; W. D. Washburne, 2?; J. R. McMullan, 9; E. F. Drake, 2; Horace Austin, 12; S. P. Child, 6. The rest of the Republican votes were scattered among the different candidates.

The joint convention adjourned after taking the third ballot, which resulted as follows: Wm. Lochren, 63; Gordon E. Cole, 35; Wm. D. Washburn, 31; scattering, 16; in all 14 candidates have been voted for by Republicans to-day.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, February 13.—In a joint session of the Legislature at Charleston, West Virginia, to-day, the name of J. N. Camden, nominee for Senator, was withdrawn, and J. J. Jackson nominated as a new candidate. The vote then taken resulted as follows: Jackson, 32; Walker, 23; Price, 20.

AT THIRTY.

[From the Italian of Angelo Brofferio.]

Carolina, this very morning—
Listen, love, and make the tea—
The clock of time with dismal warning.
Thirty strokes tolled out for me.
Thirty, have I lost in truth
The bloom, the hopes of happy youth?
Yes, I'm thirty; vanish quite
Dreams, illusions; Love, good-night?

Yes, I'm thirty, and the chance is
Here's the turn of my campaign;
Air-built castles, love-fed fancies,
You will ne'er return again.
Fled the rosy hours of pleasure,
Lost their perfume; spent their treasure;
Reason coughs a hint imperious—
Friend, we're thirty—pray be serious.

Child of heavenly ancestry
Sorrows' twin and comforter;
Generous friend, sweet Poetry,
My heart's best interpreter.
Hear—the Pandects cry "For shame!
Throw your Dante to the flame;
Ariosto, burn him, too;
Fie, you're thirty."—Verse, adieu!

On the map, I used to wander,
Now see France, now fair Bengal;
Time and money proudly squander,
Till the world seemed all too small—
Wingless mortals, cool your fever,
Gold's the universal lever,
If you've gold at thirty, well;
If not seek a hermet's cell.

Shams I hated, truths divine
Long I sought, am seeking yet,
Where undimmed by age they shine
In great Nature's pages set—
What do you mean with all this bother,
Whys, and hows, and this, and t'other?
Truth deceives her fondest lover,
No, you're thirty, throw her over.

Well, love, you'll be all the kinder
And I'll ask no joy but you;
Let who will seek Truth and find her;
Dreams, Illusions, Hopes adieu.
Come—well, what? Why those excuses,
Frowns and scowls, and childish ruses?
One would think my hands were dirty—
I forgot—I see—I'm thirty."

FAMOUS DUELS.

THE CODE IN AMERICA.

A writer on duelling, in the New York Post, says:

I am not aware that any person, while holding the office of President of the United States, has engaged in a duel, or offered or accepted a challenge. In 1778 George Washington was drawn into a duelling imbroglio through Lafayette. The Marquis had challenged the Earl of Carlisle. The Earl (during the Revolution) was a commissioner of England to the United States. His mission, in connection with others, was to effect a reconciliation between the two countries. The commissioners (having failed in their efforts) gave expression to certain remarks that were considered by French officers serving Congress as derogatory to France, and Lafayette, 'in behalf of his country," sent Carlisle a challenge. In doing so he opposed the advice of Washington, who, in answer to a note from the Marquis, "without directly condemning the practice of duelling, presented various considerations against a challenge in that particular case." The Earl declined to fight. In the same year Washington's name figured in connection with the Conway-Cadwalader duel. These men were distinguished officers in the army of the Revolution. It is said that Conway's support to an intrigue to displace the Commander-in-chief gave rise to this duel. Conway, receiving a wound which he believed to be mortal, addressed the following letter to Washington:

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1778.

SIR: I find myself just able to hold my pen during a few minutes, and take this opportunity of expressing my sincere grief for having done, written, or said anything disagreeable to your Excellency. My career will soon be over, therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my last sentiments. You are, in my eyes, the great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, esteem, and veneration of those States whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues.

I am, &c., THOMAS CONWAY.

The affair between Andrew Stevenson, Minister of the United States to England, and Daniel O'Connell, the "Irish Liberator," in 1838, received the condemnation of John Quincy Adams through a series of resolutions which he submitted to Congress. They were laid on the table by a vote of 140 yeas to 57 nays. The duel sought for by Stevenson he characterized as an attempt "to murder the said Daniel O'Connell."

Andrew Jackson fought several duels. Referring to them Thomas H. Benton says: "He has often been seen zealously pressing the advancement of those against whom he had but lately been arrayed in deadly hostility.

A petition was at one time presented to President Taylor praying for the restoration to the service of two officers who had lost their positions in the navy for having engaged in duelling. He replied: "I have served in the army forty years without fighting in duels. They are unnecessary. I shall discountenance them on every occasion, and will have no duelling men about me if I can help it."

Adams was not alone in denouncing duels as murders; nor was the late Gerrit Smith alone in regarding war as murder. The judicial duel has long since given way to enlightened forms of arbitration, and the whole world is more peaceful as a result.

ON CATCHING COLD.

One of the lectures to the public at Cresham College, London, was delivered by Dr. E. Symes Thompson, F. R. C. P., on the seasonable topic of catching cold. After a description of the symptoms and the pathological conditions induced by cold, Dr. Thompson passed on to the more interesting points of its prevention and cure. In regard to prevention, he deprecated too much fear of catching cold and the dread of the least exposure to cold air, as being very likely to bring about that tender hothouse-plant condition so favorable to inducing the evil one wished to avoid. Exposure to cold air, he insisted, does no harm, except under the condition of its moving rapidly in a small space. Thus exposure to strong wind in the open air does no harm, while a Portugese proverb said with a great deal of truth, if you catch cold from a draught through a keyhole you had better make your will. It was draughts coming with great rapidity through small openings which were so especially injurious. Living constantly in very impure air made people very sensitive to cold, and ill-ventilated bedrooms had much to answer for in this respect. It was a mistake to suppose that night air, except in agnish places, was obnoxious. In London night air was purer than air in the day, and he advised every one, while avoiding a direct draught, to keep the bedroom window slightly opened. The effect of want of ventilation was strikingly illustrated in the case of horses. When left to run in the fields they were hardy, and did not suffer at all from cold; but cooped up in warm stables they become very sensitive to cold and prone to serious and fatal affections of the chest. That was a lesson to us to keep our bedrooms cool and well ventilated. In clothing, the great thing was to vary the character and amount according to the season and weather, avoiding the extremes of always being swathed in flannel no matter what the temperature; or of wearing flannel at all. As a rule we might imitate with advantage in cold weather the example of Russians and Canadians, who were careful to put on very warm outer clothing when leaving the house and to remove it the moment they came in. Of the curative treatment what was called the "dry method" had once been in great vogue. This consisted of abstaining from all fluids for 24, 36 and 48 hours, and where rigorously followed at the outset the cold was generally stopped. He would not recommend this treatment to any but those in thoroughly good health, for in the delicate or the sickly the derangement of the vital organs, especially the liver and the digestive organs by this abstention from fluids brought about evils more serious than the cold. Another method was the maintenance of an equable warm temperature, and where this could be done the skin was soon restored to a more natural condition, and the evil was relieved. The mucous lining however, could be more rapidly relieved by inducing the skin to perspire vigorously, and if this was done at the outset the cold would be checked. This could be done by a hot bath; or, very much better, by a Turkish bath, for while in a hot water bath it was not possible to endure a greater heat than 100 to 103 degrees, in a Turkish bath a temperture of 150 to 200 could be sustained without discomfort. Vigorous perspiration was in this way induced, the blood was drawn from the internal organs to the surface, much of its impurity eliminated, and if the cold douche was avoided and the skin was got thoroughly to work the patient walked away in an hour, and left his cold behind.

THE ERA OF TORPEDOES.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "We have the advantage, just now, of watching the development of the torpedo in two perfectly opposite directions. Indeed, the Prussian and Austrian governments never differed more decidedly in their treatment of any subject than in this; and whatever is being done elsewhere in the use of the torpedo—we confine the word expressly here to the aggressive movable weapon as distinct from the fixed submarine mine—is but a variety of the two practices carried on in the Baltic and Adriatic. In the former sea, as most of our readers are generally aware, the German navy is developing a perfect flotilla of small torpedo vessels. These are intended to carry the weapon on some sort of boom to the enemy's side, exactly as the late Captain Cushing attacked and destroyed the Albemarle in his famous exploit. The means of propulsion here is the screw steamer itself. The objections are, of course, that the small vessels prepared, which are intended not to be easily seen by the fleet they would attack, are so light and low as to be easily disabled, and are unfit to face a heavy open sea. Moreover, there are obvious mechanical difficulties in the management of the tremendous engine at the extremity of a long outrigger or boom, and in preserving the torpedo-boat itself from coming within the radius of explosion, and thus letting the engineer be 'hoist with his own petard.' Yet the German naval officers are confident in their proposed method as the right one to follow; and the latest reports from Trieste confirm the opinion that the opposing principle of propelling the torpedo under water by its own action—that of the 'fish' torpedo, in short—is inherently defective. The Austrian officers have found the deviation of the original Whitehead torpedo out of its course, from currents and other disturbing forces, to be so considerable that they recently have tried to improve it by making it longer and finer, and have reduced its diameter to fifteen inches, the length becoming nearly twenty feet, of which the charge occupies nearly the first four. Greater speed and accuracy are thus gained no doubt; but the loss to the destructive power of this submarine weapon is so considerable that it is very doubtful whether an ironclad struck by it would be seriously hurt. The conditions of the problem of firing a long range shot under water seem in fact to have been hitherto found insoluble."

ALBANI'S JEWELS.

When Albani was in Chicago an Inter-Ocean interviewer invaded her boudoir and caught a glimpse of her jewels. Judging from the ecstatic account, the diva carries a quantity of crystal treasures around with her that would make the Khedive of Egypt envious. There was a gold-mounted star with great brilliants hanging attached to a double necklace of pearls and gold, given her by the Emperor of all the Russias at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie. Another necklace of pearls and diamonds from Queen Vic. A diadem of brilliants studded with diamond bouquets, the same which an Indian Prince threw at her in London last season, and knocked her down. A gold bracelet with the word "Amite" set in diamonds, from Earl Dudley. The dazzled newspaper man, finally unable to contain himself, gives the rein to his Faber and thus continues: "There, piled in a confused mass, a myriad of tangled stars, scintillating galaxies and gleaming constellations met the eye at every glance; it was imprisoned light seeking escape; a miniature Golconda, the product of a gold mine, and all that small measure. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls glowed and twinkled. What a sight for a woman! But why enumerate more; there were handfuls, yea! quarts of precious gems, tiaras, bracelets, finger-rings, ear-rings, jeweled flowers, still untouched. It is useless to attempt an estimate of the value of these costly evidences of the appreciation of her admirers. If the reader can judge of the worth of diamonds in heaps, he may be qualified to compute the value of these, but not otherwise. There were single stones that would bring $10,000, perhaps $20,000, in any market."

THE expansion of the immense body of ice on Cayuga Lake is upheaving the stones and soil of the shores to an additional height of several feet.

HOME.

There is a simple little word
Oh, ne'er its charms destroy!
Throughout the universe 'tis heard,
And nowhere but with joy;
There's music in its meagreflow,
Wherever we may roam.
The dearest, sweetest sound below—
That little word is Home?

I care not where may be its site,
Or roofed with straw or tile,
So that the hearth fire burns more bright
'Neath woman's radiant smile;
Affection on her fondest wing
Will to its portals fly,
And hope will far more sweetly sing
When that blest place is nigh.

It may be fancy—it may be
Something far nobler—far;
But Love is my divinity,
And Home is my polar star.
Oh, sever not Home's sacred ties!
They are not things of air;
The great and learned, and the wise
All had their teachings there.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH HOOSAC TUNNEL.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, who went through the Hoosac Tunnel on the first train last Tuesday, writes as follows:

"The train consisted of an engine, two or three empty flat cars, one loaded with coal and one box freight car. The passengers occupied the engine and tender and all the cars except that loaded with coal, which, I believe, was not occupied. Shortly after three o'clock we left the station, receiving a feeble cheer from those present who did not go, answered by a cheerful yell by the lucky passengers. At ten minutes past three the engine entered the dismal hole. In the box car, where your correspondent enjoyed the rare luxury of a seat on a trunk, there was as much to be seen as could be seen anywhere—that is, nothing. By holding out one of the two or three lanterns that cast a sickly light over the company, one could discern the uninteresting and very monotonous wall of rock, but there was nothing to excite comment except the curious effect upon the lungs of a mixture of the smoke from the wood burned by the engine with that of the countless cigars and pipes in the mouth of passengers. There were but two incidents on the route: First, when the central shaft was passed, and it became evident to everybody that we were on the down grade; the other when, having very nearly reached the west portal, the engine came to a dead stop, and the skilful but unlearned engineer in charge of the machine cried out, at the top of his lungs, 'Open them doors.' As may be known, the western end has always been closed by two immense doors, and the great men who stood guard were forced to

Open the gates
As high as the sky,
To let the engine
And freight train pass by."

"There are a few details that may be added to this plain, unvarnished story. The company was not select by any means, but it included a few people worthy of mention. Mr. Doane and Mr. Frost, State Engineers; Mr. Hawkes, of Adams, who has to answer for having started the first subscription for the survey of the mountain with a view of tunnelling it; Mr. Blackinton, of Adams, Mr. Kendall, with Clark & Warren, of Boston, who claims to have been the first drummer through the mountain, and possibly some others are included in this category. Those who need not be mentioned are a satisfactorily small number of correspondents and reporters, and a small crowd of men and boys of various conditions in life, including some who would be described in a court report as of no occupation. The fact is, that the completion of this great engineering work has thrown out of employment a large number of men who have joined this class, and there was a murder last night in Adams by a man who was a good and faithful workman under Mr. Shanly.

"The track through the tunnel is of steel, as has been previously stated. At present it is merely propped up with rocks so as to make it safe for construction trains to pass over it without bending the rails or running off the track. Nevertheless the train passed over it at a good rate of speed, in some parts of the tunnel reaching the rate of twenty miles an hour, and it seemed so smooth after the morning's experience that one could hardly help wishing that the State would take out the ballasting of its line west of Greenfield and prop the rails on rocks. It is not expected that any passenger cars will run through the tunnel for some time yet. In certain parts of it pieces of loose rock have fallen—not within a month or more it is true, but there is still some little risk, and the wise course has been taken of allowing no others but workmen—to-day was an exception, of course—to pass through. A serious accident, which is certainly more than possible, would give the tunnel a bad reputation which it would require years of successful operation to overcome. Whether there will be any formal ceremony of opening when the tunnel is really ready for passenger trains has not yet been decided."

A STORY ABOUT PINCHBACK.

A Washington lady correspondent tells the following of the mulatto statesman, Pinchback. When standing among other men, and wearing his hat, almost any one would call him Spanish or French. This fact reminds me of a strong apropos just here; Pinchback was dining at the Ebbitt house, a year ago, with a quartet, one of whom was a "newspaper" man. The party attracted the attention of every one by their apparently unlimited enjoyment. Very few dreamed who the stranger could be, and when after dinner, the newsy individual sought the parlor to speak to some young ladies, the dear creatures immediately beset him to know who had been his "distinguished-looking friend." Did you ever know a newspaper man at fault for an explanation? B. cleared his throat—I wonder if his conscience is yet clear—and explained, after this manner: "You mean the gentleman on my right?" "Of course we do; we know all the rest!" chorused the eager girls. "Well, that was Senor Roderigo Viciate Sanchez, an attache of the Brazilian legation. He has but just arrived, and nobody hardly knows him; but there hasn't been a man in Washington for years who has created such a sensation as the Senor will make before the week is over. He is immensely rich, and it will be a shame if he gets away from Washington without taking an American wife to show him how to spend his money!"

Of course the damsels blushed, but begged Mr. B. to present the distinguished foreigner as soon as possible. The mendacious wretch gravely promised, and then, finding his emotion becoming uncontiollable, walked off, where he could safely laugh it out. When the girls discovered that they had been "regularly sold" there was great wrath and indignation, but one of them, an exquisite Kentucky belle, tossed her lovely head, exclaiming: "I don't care! He is nice looking, and has made himself more famous than most of the white men that I know, and I shall be introduced." But she wasn't. Her papa knew better.

GOING TO COURT IN MADRID.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph thus describes a visit to the royal palace on a reception day:

"The Palacio Real of Madrid is situated at the western extremity of the capital, and forms an immense quadrangle, about four hundred feet in length on each side; but the four facades, although almost precisely similar as regards their architecture, differ considerably in their altitude, the southern and eastern wings being only about eighty-five feet high, while the remaining two, owing to the declivity of the ground, are nearly twice that height. Seen from the old highway of Castille, from the Northern Railway terminus, from the banks of the much calumniated Mancanares—which is really at times a highly respectable river—or from the summit of the hill of the Principe Pro, the Royal Palace of Madrid, with its contreforts, its terraces, and its gardens—which last, sloping downwards, give the edifice a magnificent pedestal of verdure—detaches itself, in its huge white masses of carved stone, in a most imposing manner from the surrounding landscape, and may contrast not at all unfavorably with the noble and venerable pile of St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. This is no place to speak of the show-wonders of the abode of so many kings; of the astonishingly rich, but somewhat garish and meretriciously decorated chapel; of the guard-ajoyas or treasury; of the library, the theatre, and the caballerizas—the enormous stables and coach-houses, in which are kept whole generations of state carriages and sets of state harness. Some of these days, perhaps, ere I leave Madrid, we will go sight-seeing. This instant Sunday my business is only with the first floor of this prodigious palace, which alone contains thirty saloons of colossal dimensions. We left our carriage at the first of the three gates after passing the Plaza del Oriente, and passed between two ranges of soldiers with fixed bayonets into a large circular stone vestibule. There one of the finest staircases I ever saw, composed of single blocks of marble, led us to a long range of stone loggie and corridors, hung for the nonce with large pieces of fine old tapestry, the like of which is not to be seen anywhere out of Spain. At last we reached a grand antechamber, decorated with numerous trophies of arms and armor of antique form, and here were gathered sundry henchmen, in long doublets of crimson velvet, heavily embroidered with gold, which awakened strange reminiscences of our own Royal Yeomen of the Guard, whose quaint garb, indeed, many antiquaries maintain was not devised by Henry VIII, but was introduced into England by Philip of Spain when he came to our shores to wed that Queen Mary to whom, it would seem, it is no longer held to be good manners to apply her only appropriate sobriquet. In the next antechamber to this—an immense room, hung with yellow Utrecht velvet and satin damask, adorned besides by scores of masterpieces of the Spanish, Italian, and Flemish school—closely-packed crowd was assembled, anxiously waiting to be ushered into the royal presence. Through this crowd, shortly after two, a 'lane' was made for the passage of about a hundred ladies, a few in full court costume and blazing in diamonds, but the majority in morning dress after the latest Parish fashion."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Prince Louis Napoleon has nearly completed his studies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and is now undergoing his final examination in common with the whole of the first or "commission" class to which he belongs. The term will close this month, and the prince will then quit the Academy, instead of going up with his class for a commission in the Royal Engineers or Artillery. His examination and examiners are the same as those of the other cadets, but a distinction which was observed in the case of Prince Arthur will be taken as a precedent in the present instance, inasmuch as he will be examined privately, and not compete for place with his fellow students. During his Imprial Highness's stay at the Academy he has been most earnest and assiduous in his studies, especially in the sciences of artillery and fortification, and the general opinion of the professors and masters is that his examination, if its results could be known, would be as satisfactory as the preliminary tests through which he has already passed.

CLEAN TEETH.

If you will only keep your teeth clean they won't decay. The wonderful dentifrices which are sold at a fabulous price are greatly inferior to a simple mixture of soap and prepared chalk, with a little something like orris root; but the essential articles are soap and chalk. The druggist will prepare you enough for a quarter of a dollar to last a long time. When you go to bed, with a broad, soft, tooth-brush go through the mouth thoroughly. If disposed to a bad mouth you may repeat the dose in the morning. But the principal article for keeping the teeth clean is a tooth-pick—a soft goose quill—which you must use after eating, no matter though it is a piece of apple, and, if convenient, after the pick use a mouthful of water to rinse from between the teth what the tooth-pick may have left—[Exchange.

NOTHING MORE.

[Detroit Free Press.]

An old farmer purhased some sweet oil in a drug store esterday, and being asked if there was "nothing else," he laid several packges on the counter, held up a had with several strings tied on the fingers, and said: "Let's see! That red string is for the bar soap; that rag is for a broom; that blue cord is for a calico dress; that braid means fou pounds of sugar, and this other string is for sweet oil. No, nothing more."

LORELEI.

FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINRICH HEINE.

I know not whence it cometh
That my heart is oppressed with pain.
A tale of the past enchaineth
My soul with its magical strain.

'Tis cool, and the daylight waneth,
The Rhine so peacefully flows;
And, kissed by the sunbeam of even,
The brow of the mountain glows.

The fairest of maidens sitteth
In wondrous radiance there,
Her jewels of gold gleam brightly,
She combeth her golden hair.

With a golden comb she combs it,
And sings so plaintively;
O, potent and strange are the accents
Of that wild melody.

The boatman in yon frail vessel
Stands spellbound by its might;
He sees not the cliffs before him,
He gazes alone on the height.

Methinks the waves will swallow
Both boat and boatman anon;
And this with her sweet singing
The Lorelei hath done.

BENJAMIN P. GUNN.

HOW HE ACTED FOR THE PEACE SOCIETY.

Max Adeler has the following in the Danbury News:

My life insurance agent, Benjamin P. Gunn, to whom I have alluded at length in my book, is still around, and he is still canvassing actively for his company. A day or two ago he dropped in to persuade Mr. Pitman to take out a policy, and the following conversation ensued:

Gunn—I called——

Pitman—O GET OUT! I don't want to be bored about life insurance.

Gunn—I just dropped in to see if——

Pitman—I know you did, and I don't want any. You can't insure me.

Gunn—If you will permit me to ex——

Pitman—But I won't permit you. Skip! This is the sixteenth time you've tackled me, and I'm sick of it. I ain't a-going to insure my life. That's settled.

Gunn—You misunderstand me, Judge. I called to ascertain if you were a member of the Peace Society.

Pitman—I am.

Gunn—I thought so. And, of course, you are willing to help along any scheme which will put an end to war and murder.

Pitman—Certainly.

Gunn—Well, then, just listen to me. I am acting in behalf of your Society. I have on hand a magnificent plan for producing permanent peace on earth and making armies useless. Why did Cain kill Abel?

Pitman—I dunno.

Gunn—Because he had no particular interest in keeping him alive. That's the reason. Why did David bang Goliah; why did the Romans butcher the Carthagenians; why did old what's-his name burn Ridley and Latimar at the stake?

Pitman—Hanged if I know.

Gunn—Why, because it wasn't money in the pockets of any of those fellows to have the other chaps walking around enjoying life. Do you suppose Brutus would a stabbed Cæsar if Cæsar's death would a kept Brutus hard up for market money? Not much, he wouldn't. Do you believe Wise would a hung old John Brown if John's death would a forced Wise to borrow money to buy boots?

Pitman—May be he wouldn't.

Gunn—Well, then, look a here. Suppose you was a policy-holder in a mutual life-insurance company, wouldn't it reduce your dividends if you was to kill another member, and wouldn't you do your terrific best to keep that member alive?

Pitman—Strikes me I would.

Gunn—Of course. Now, what I am aiming at is to gather the entire civilized earth—the whole human family—into our company, so's that all hands will be perfectly wild to keep everybody else alive. When this is done, you can beat your swords into spears, and your plowshares into pruning-hooks, for there'll be no more war. Don't you see? I'm not working for a paltry commission or two. It is a labor of love. I'm trying to elevate the race and promote Christian civilization.

Pitman—It never struck me that way.

Gunn—Anyhow, it's so. And I ask you, as a member of the Peace Society, to enroll your name among those who are carrying on this great work. Terms as low as any other company, and dividends payable semi-annually. Unborn generations will rise up and call you blessed. We make our policies payable at any age, or we'll put you in the Tontine; and you'll dry the widow's tears and hush the cry of the orphan. Go in for a $5,000 policy, and I assure you that the glad hosannas of the white-robed angel of Peace once more will resound from the starry vaults of Heaven, and over the smiling earth the songs of love will still the clangor of the war-horse and the boom of cannon, and man once more will know the felicity of Paradise. Your grandmother died of liver-complaint, I believe? Lem'me see, how old are you?

Pitman—I'm 44 in February. Put me down for $5,000, payable at 60 years of age. Call in the morning with the papers, and I'll sign 'em.

Gunn—Good day. I'm off. I've got an engagement with Cooley at 11, and I'm anxious to keep it. I've haunted him for two years now, and he has succumbed.

THE RECENT "VERY COLD WEATHER."

A correspondent recently sent us a record of the daily markings of the thermometer in a small town of Nebraska during the month of January. There were only eight days in the month when the temperature was above zero, and the highest marking was nineteen degrees. The lowest temperature was twenty-six degrees below zero. The average of the lowest markings of the thermometers at eighteen stations in the Northwest recently, was thirty degrees below zero. Since then, a correspondent at Minneapolis, Minnesota, has favored us with a meteorological table showing the temperature and weather of January of this year in that much talked of climate. This will enlighten our readers who feel an interest in Minnesota. In Montana the temperature has been as low as fifty-six degrees below zero. Extremely cold weather is as disastrous to vegetable as to animal life. Our obituary columns show how fatal the comparatively cold weather here has been to those in feeble health, and fears are entertained that vegetation may suffer during the winter. The continuance of cold weather is not so much a source of danger as the extreme cold sometimes reached, and infinitely less dangerous than the suddenness of its coming and the circumstances attending it. When the snows have been melted from the ground and the moisture penetrating the soil begins to loosen the frost, a sudden snap of extremely cold weather kills the budding seed, and too often injures or kills the mature tree or shrub. Reasoning humanity is really more subject to the danger resulting from sudden changes than unconscious vegetation. Before a brief warm spell has swept away the protecting snow and tempted the seeds to put forth their tender shoots, impatient people too often lay aside their heavy garments and expose themselves to dangers not less real than those the soldier meets upon the field of battle. —[Phila. Ledger.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

A gentleman in the wholesale domestic cloth business was telling me the other day of a sharp trick played upon his house by some of their customers. He says that they will sell to jobbers several pieces of cloth marked on the tag as measuring so many yards, and that, if the goods run short, which is not often the case, they make good the deficiency. They were very much surprised, as well as annoyed, by the complaints of one customer in particular, who said that the merchants to whom he sold the cloth found that it did not measure as marked. The house with which my friend is connected sells direct from its own mills, and its clerks are all men of integrity. Mistakes in measurement might occasionally happen, but their frequency was very puzzling, to say the least. These complaints, mind you, come from the merchants to whom the jobber sold the goods, and not from the jobber himself. The thing went on for some time, when suddenly it occurred to one of the firm to compare the figures marked on the tags with those in their books. This was immediately done, and the result showed that the jobber had been putting on similar tags, marked, two, three, and four yards more than the goods measured, and were originally marked. The jobber was contrite, and they did not expose him, but you may be sure that hereafter they will sell to him "as is," to borrow a term from the merchant's vocabulary. The man who has been carrying on this swindle stands in good odor among his brother merchants, and they would be very much surprised if they knew what a fit subject their friend is for the State's Prison. This is only one of the tricks by which men make fortunes and hold their own against honest merchants. —[N. Y. Letter.

HE THOUGHT IT WAS DELIRIUM TREMENS.

[New Brunswicker.]

Sniffles brought his two weeks' spree to a close on Thursday night. He lay on a lounge in the parlor, feeling as mean as sour lager, when something in the corner of the room attracted his attention. Raising on his elbow he gazed steadily at it. Rubbing his eyes he stared again, and as he stared his terror grew. Calling his wife he asked hoarsely:

"Mirandy, what is that?"

"What is what, Likey?"

Sniffles name is Lycurgus, and his wife calls him Likey for short and sweet.

"Why that—that—thing in the corner," said the frightened man, pointing at it with a hand shaking like a politician."

Likey, dear, I see nothing," replied the woman.

"What, you don't see!" he shrieked. "Then I've got 'em. Oh, heavens! bring me the Bible. Mirandy, bring it quick! Here, here on this sacred book I swear never to touch a drop of whisky. If I break my vow, may my right hand cleave to the roof of my mouth, and—"

Here, catching another glimpse of the terrible object he clutched his wife and begged in piteous tones:

"Don't leave me—don't leave your Likey," and burying his face in the folds of her dress, he sobbed and moaned himself into a troubled sleep.

Then his wife stole gently to the corner, picked up the toy snake, and threw it into the stove.

A JOKE TURNED UPON THE JOKER.

A young man living at the Highlands became sufficiently intoxicated on Saturday night to send a message to Dr. Garceau, who resides in Highland street, at two o'clock on Sunday morning, requesting his attendance to set the broken leg of a man at the Norfolk House. The doctor had got as far as Eliot square, when he saw a man fall on the ice, and coming nearer he recognized him. He attempted to rise, but could not. The doctor told him he was in haste and could not wait upon him longer, as he was called to set a broken leg. Then the young man confessed that he had sent for the doctor as a joke, whereupon, the doctor, rather ungraciously, assisted the young man to rise, when, to his own surprise and the intense suffering of the practical joker, it was found that in falling he had sustained a fracture of his left leg, both bones below the knee being broken. And the doctor had an opportunity to set a broken leg after all.—[Boston Advertiser.

BEECHER'S TEETH.

Several days ago it was announced that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was having some trouble about his teeth, a dentist having sued him for a set of the artificial incisors. It seems that the plaintiff, one Skinner, furnished two sets, one for Beecher and the other for his father. Beecher agreeing to pay for the latter also, as alleged in the complaint. Now the whole debt is repudiated, Beecher claiming that Skinner agreed to furnish him with teeth as an advertisement of his business, since the Plymouth pastor had frequent opportunities of displaying his ivories to large audiences. Skinner made such bungling work, however, of both Beecher's and the old gentleman's teeth that it is claimed they were sent back to Skinner. Skinner now comes down on the Beecher family for these teeth, which, considering the depressing circumstances in which Henry Ward Beecher finds himself at present, seems a little unkind.

A BOSTON lady recently left a sum of money, the interest of which is used in providing the inmates of the Home for Old Women and Home for Old Men with a supply of tea.

VARIETIES.

BABIES are said to resemble tooth brushes, because most people prefer their own.

HARPER'S Bazar says that the dressing in Washington, this season, is not as gorgeous as usual.

THE Compulsory Education bill in Maine provides for clothing destitute children as well as educating them.

A LONDON correspondent says the wealthy classes in England generally choose their coachmen and footmen, not on account of character, but according to size and physical perfection.

"BREDDERN", said a cullud preacher, "I knows that Brodder Beecher am innocent, and you must believe him innocent likewise. But it am jis possibul he's dun been among skunks."

ON Monday evening his wife asked him where he was going, as she observed him putting on his overcoat. "I am going to sally forth," she replied. "Let me catch you going with any Sally Forth."

"I SWEAR," said a gentleman to his mistress, "you are very handsome." 'Pooh!" said the lady, "so you would say if you did not think so." "And so you would think," answered he, though I should not say so."

WHEN a Baltimore husband gets cold and careless and forgets his home his wife puts up a letter "from an old admirer," asking her to elope, and all that, and the husband's early love returns as soon as he finds the letter.

At a parting at a Chicago railroad depot, "Do not forget me or cease to love me!" murmured the husband. "Never, never!" sobbed the wife and she pulled out a handkerchief and tied a knot in it, that she might remember.

THE Rev. Mr. Dexter, at a recent meeting of his society at Tauntum, Mass., proposed that, inasmuch as much of his parishioners had been compelled to submit to a reduction in wages, his salary should be reduced ten per cent.

A MEMPHIS fortune teller told a man that a fortune of $30,000 was coming to him the next week, and he shelled out $50 to his wife to buy a new suit. When too late he learned that his wife had fixed the thing with the old woman.

DURING a trial the Judge called a witness. No one answered, and an elderly man arose and solemnly said "he was gone." "Where has he gone?" asked the Judge, in no tender tone. "I don't know, but he's dead," was the guarded answer.

AT Oswego, N. Y., a short time since, during a severe gale on Lake Ontario, one of the large plate-glass windows, half an inch in thickness, at the top of the stone lighthouse and sixty feet from the lake level, was shattered by a piece of ice cast up by the waves.

A SAILOR'S wife at Portpatrick had just received intelligence that her husband had perished at sea. She was visited by a neighbor, who sympathized with her on her loss, and expressed a fear that she would be poorly off. "'Deed will I," said the widow. "But he did all he could for me; he's saved me the expense of his burryin'!"

DEACON STILES was a Millerite, but he failed to convince his wife of the truth of his doctrine. On a winter night he awoke her, exclaiming: "Arise, wife! I hear the chariot wheels of God." Lie still, you old fool," said the practical wife; "the Lord wouldn't be 'round here on wheels with such good sleighing."

GIRLS should be warned of the danger they run in marrying railroad brakemen. An enthusiastic member of that fraternity, on being awakened the other night from a dream of an impending crash by a train, found himself sitting up in bed, holding his wife by the ears, having nearly twisted her head off in his frantic efforts to "down brakes."

AN extravagant woman ruined her husband. She boasted that she had never set foot upon an omnibus or street-car; wore laces and diamonds; and left him hopelessly bankrupt. When he drowned himself, and left her without a penny in the world, she suddenly appreciated her past wickedness, and resolved—to marry again as soon as convenient.

A SHREWD debt-collector of Dubuque, after ineffectual efforts to collect from relatives a liquor bill against a young man who had been drowned, hit upon the expedient of employing a youth to represent the ghost of the dead man, who appeared before a friend of the family and in melancholy tones announced that he could find no rest until the debt was liquidated. In a few days the creditor was summoned, and the amount was paid him.

SISTER THEODOSIA, of the Hospital for Incurables in Paris, who is now 90 years of age, has just had a new and complete set of teeth given her by nature. The case is more remarkable as it makes the third set Sister Theodosia has had in addition to the ordinary two sets common to humanity. When she was forty-seven and again in her sixty-fourth year new sets, complete and perfect, developed themselves in her jaw. The attention of the French Academy of Sciences will be drawn to this extraordinary fact by M. Giambattesta, the physician in charge of the hospital.

A PRETTY girl is employed to take up the collections in a Springfield church, and the receipts are very heavy. If a strange gentleman hesitates about contributing, she smiles, nods, and winks in such a queer style that the victim first blushes up to the roots of his hair, and then makes a dive for his pocket book, anxious to close his interview as soon as possible. All the young fellows who know her think it worth 50 cents a week to catch her beautiful brown eye, and the women all pay because if they don't she says "meanny" with her lips, while a look of intense disgust overspreads her face.

A VIRGINIA inventor has procured a patent for an "indicator" of stations, streets, etc., for use on railroads. It is said to be very simple in construction and easily worked. It consists of a box containing two rollers, with a cog-wheel which works both, and a lever and bracket so attached to the cog-wheel that when the lever is pulled it rolls a strip of canvas, which tells the name of each station next to come, how long the train stops for meals and where passengers should change cars for various points. It it so arranged that the simple turning of a key reverses the operation of the rollers and canvas; and it indicates the stations at night by having a light in the back part of it.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARK.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1875.

THE Democratic State Committee will meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, on the 4th of March, to name time and place of holding State Convention.

WHY don't the Pennsylvania Senate endorse Grant's Louisiana policy? A few editorials in the organs on the subject of "backbone" are eminently proper.

CONGRESS has passed an act to allow Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch to get her diamond necklace free of duty. Grant now has the opportunity to either approve or veto the bill. What will he do with it?

THE Democratic House of Representatives in Pennsylvania has been in session six weeks and has passed just three bills in that time—all three of them local.—Commercial.

Errett is mad. He can't get any of his pet Ring schemes through the Democratic House.

IT is now settled that the revenues of the country must be increased $35,000,000, to meet the requirements for the present year. A more perfect comment upon Radical economy and retrenchment could not be made. It will require just about this amount to carry out the President's programme of interference with the South.

AS to the reports of the Cabinet changes, the truth seems to be that Fish, Jewell and Bristow are disgusted with Grant, and opposed to his policy, and prefer to resign. But they are satisfied that their places would be filled by men of the Butler and Williams stripe, who would precipitate a civil war in less than six months, hence they prefer to hold on and attempt to save the country. It is altogether likely, however, that Grant will kick them out.

IN many of the wards on Tuesday the vote was heavier than it was last fall, for Congress and other offices. In nearly every ward where a Citizens ticket run against a straight Republican, the citizens came ahead. In the Fourteenth ward which has boasted of over four hundred Republican majority, the straight Ring ticket was beaten over two to one. Although the day was one of the most inclement of the season the heavy vote indicated the interest the taxpayers feel in City affairs.

GEN GARFIELD and Speaker Blaine both take the ground that the passage of the proposed bill allowing the President to suspend *habeas corpus* and interfere with the Southern State governments, means a Third Term and its pregnant of the greatest political evils. Do our Radical contemporaries believe that Garfield and Blaine are retailing Democratic lies when they make these statements? The Gazette and Commercial both carefully exclude the remarks of Garfield and Blaine from their reports of the caucus proceedings. From this we have the right to infer that they are in favor of a Third Term and civil war.

THE Chicago Tribune, Administration organ, says that "if the Republican party has lost its ascendency in the reconstructed States, we believe that result is due to the worthless character and desperate schemes of the white men, who, in the name of the Republican party, have abused their offices to the degradation and impoverishment of those States. There is not a Republican State at the North which would not have rejected the Republican party had it endeavored to force such men upon the people as rulers." We would like to hear a bugle blast from the "backbone" manufactory of this city in answer to this act of treason. Will it permit its fellow organ to indulge in such Democratic arguments to the detriment of Grant? Let us hear from the great Congressional spine generator. The whole world prepends.

PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

Those among our contemporaries who have sometimes charged that THE POST indulged in too much personal remark in connection with the Presidential management, can now see very clearly, that we had good rerson therefor. If we were ever alone, which we were not, however, in calling attention to, and in condemning the personal bad habits, and personal executive action of the President, we have abundant support now among Republican presses and members of Congress, who, ashamed of the childish, and almost imbecile public acts of President Grant, cannot approve of them, and are indeed reluctantly constrained to condemn them; not only as uncalled for, but as wrong, and absolutely inimical to the interests of his own party. Ah, that seems hard. That the acknowledged head, the hitherto worshipped leader of the great Radical Republican party, should so expose his gross ignorance, and publish his personal vindictiveness, to the whole world! What are reasonable party men to do, under such circumstances? How can they save Grant, and at the same time protect their own honor and consistency, as servants of the people of the United States, elected to guard their interests, and not merely to cater to the caprices of a spoiled soldier of fortune.

It is a difficult problem; a problem which of course is not to be solved by advice from Democratic sources. We can however see, as we have for a long time prognosticated would in due time occur, some of the evil fruits which naturally grow out of personal rule, in a free government. The personality of Grant, and the vile elements with which he has enveloped it, now constitute the lion in the path of political Radicalism; and from which we perceive no way of escaping, save by its dissolution. Vice President Wilson saw this, and endeavored by some shrewd suggestions recently made public, to point the way for the relief of the party. He said, in effect, that Grant's personal and imbecile mode of acting, must be repudiated; that the party must take a new departure, leave off dishonest and unconstitutional legislation, and conform more to the expressed and unmistakable wishes of the people of the United States. This, in substance, is what he meant. Wise as this counsel may be, it comes too late. Not only that, it is of such a nature, that its adoption, generally, by the Radical Republican party, is impracticable. Grant, will not yield, save under compulsion. The party cannot any longer follow his lead. What then must ensue? Harmony? No, that would seem to be impossible under such untoward party circumstances.

And how can Grant be compelled to withdraw his personality, and his mulish way of proceeding? This we ask; who can answer it? Grant will be backed in almost anything he may attempt, by his kitchen cabinet, Shepherd, Babcock & Co., and his hundred thousand officeholders; but what are these, if the Republican party will not join and cry hosanna to Grant? Discord reigns.

The regular political Cabinet which Grant has gathered around him, is not of that high order of which the country generally can respect. It is eminently a partizan body. The Secretary of the Treasury may be an exception to this; but if they were all among our best and most honored citizens, what would it avail when we had a chief magistrate passing them by, as if they were non-existent; fulminating a ridiculous message under the advice of a Shepherd, instead of laying it before statesmen for calm consideration and correction?

With Grants, Shepherds, Babcocks, Sheridans and such men governing, how is is possible for independent journalists to avoid personalities? Our government has been made personal from beginning to end. There is absolutely nothing in it but personality.

And now, after years of warning from the Democratic press, Republicans have at last come to see this thing. Many of the politicians of that party saw it long ago, and winked at it; themselves coming in for a share of the spoils; but having bankrupted the Treasury, they are casting around for some other way of lining their pockets. The cohesive power of public plunder is great; but the remnant which is left is not sufficient to cover and feed the numerous cormorants of the disintegrating party. Divided counsels come, as a natural consequence; and each man cries out, under which King? King Morton, or King Butler, or King Blaine, or King Grant. King George the III, was puzzled to know how the apple got into the dumpling. King Grant has a puzzle, not less difficult, to know how he is going to be elected for a Third Term. If Grant will cut through the dough, he will see the apple, as Moses saw the land of Canaan. People are tired of personal government, and especially personal military government. Let us have peace.

"SO NOW."

The last dying notes of the swan—whether black, or white, are said to be the sweetest. The last words of distinguished men, are sought after with avidity by many under the impression that their feelings are likely at that moment to be fully refined, and their utterances, on that account, more noteworthy. The last words of notorious criminals, have ever been regarded by the vulgar as something to be specially remembered in connection with malefactors and their crimes. Not to be behind hand, one of the most notorious of the public characters of the present political era, has just given to the country from his seat in the national House of Representatives, his last dying political legacy in the following glaring language:

"So now if the Republican party will finish its great work—if it will bring by bayonets or otherwise peace, prosperity, quiet, order and law into the South and put down the raiders there, as the people of the South ought to do themselves, then you find that we shall come back here."

"By bayonets or otherwise"—is good. It is a charming method of bringing "peace, prosperity, quiet, order and law" into any community. It is entirely unnecessary for us to mention the name of the Representative in Congress, who gave utterance only a few days ago to the above brutal sentiment. We have already said that it is the emanation of the brain of one of the most notorious of the public characters of these political times. Libels, being the order of the day, it is dangerous to quote even a man's own words, in connection with his name; so we only quote the words, and if any friend of their author can ascertain exactly to whom they belong, we shall not object to publish comments, in the shape of a communication.

They obviously come from some great man who has been repudiated by his own constituents; and according to his expressed judgment, repudiated because he did not abuse the South, enough. If he had only succeeded in introducing a little more "bayonet, and otherwise," then he "would have come back"—to Congress; whereas now he don't come back.

We are not sure that these are to be the last words of this "extinguished" individual, extinguished temporarily, by the will of his own people; he may like the razor strop man, have more of the same sort; but these, as they stand, will do very well, and should suffice to carry with them a reasonable share of glorious immortality. We know of men who leave their country for their country's good—they are not confined to any particular political organization. Another distinguished member of Congress, recently elected, it is said, has gone over to Canada lest he should have to give testimony, and, like Washington with his little hatchet, he could not tell a lie. He, perhaps, may fill the shoes of that other man who goes out on a tidal wave of 'bayonets and otherwise.' He could, in some particulars; but in brazen impudence, unscrupulousness, bitterness, and vulgar love of personal display, he could scarcely match the matchless representative whose political candle is just going out. To such men, whether going out, or coming in, the Radical Republican party owes the present ignominious defeat and universal popular condemnation; and those papers which still think that the country is to be benefited by fanning the embers of the old war fires between the North and the South, will find that they entirely mistake the honorable and just temper of the American people.

No party can stand upon such a platform of vulgar hatred as that which the great leader of clap-trap enunciated in his last dying speech. The Republican party may finish its work in whatever way it may please; it will make very little difference now; the people are aroused, and fully aware of its enormities, and one by one the men who have done this thing, who have abused their public trust, and nearly bankrupted the country, will have their last words to offer to a disgusted people.

THE POLITICAL AND OTHER THIRD TERM BILLS.

The Radical organs have a hard time of it. Here is the Chicago Tribune which came out flat-footed for the Administration a few months ago, that has got more than it bargained for, and is now warning the people against the dangers that threaten the country, and the measures which, if carried out will disrupt and totally destroy its party. Of the evil legislative schemes now being pushed in Congress it says that "had the Democratic leaders the preparation of bills intended to destroy the Republican party and give the Democrats all the political capital they need, they could not have concocted measures better adapted for that purpose than those already presented to Congress and urged as purely Republican measures." It specifies a few of these measures an says that "the latest of these monstrosities is the 'political bill' adopted, it is reported, by a majority of a caucus of the Republican members of the House on Friday night. This bill has no apology; it is generally unnecessary, inexpedient, and unconstitutional, and, as a party measure, vicious and fatal." We are very much afraid that the Federal patronage will have to be withdrawn from the Tribune. It still retains a little common sense and respect for constitutional government and political liberty, something that cannot be tolerated in an organ of Grantism.

THE KITTY ROUP CASE.

The Supreme Court in a recent decision, delivered by Judge Paxson upon class legislation and the right to increase city indebtedness, virtually decided the Kitty Roup case of this city. The Commercial commenting upon the decision says:

The above decision, indorsed as it is by the entire Court, removes several grave difficulties which have been encountered in our own city. It virtually decides the Kitty Roup case, so far as the right to classify property for taxation is concerned. This will be gratifying to the owners of property in the East End, as well as to those in the hill wards on the South Side. The Court says in so many words, that "urban and rural lands may be divided into distinct classes, and subjected to different rates," and "in like manner, trades, occupations and professions may be classified." The Constitution, in other words, "permits legislation for class, but not for persons or things of a class." The existing law, classifying property into "city and and rural," and providing for a two-thirds rate of taxation upon the latter class, is therefore constitutional; and a further classification, as contemplated in the bill now before Councils, making agricultural lands a separate class, at a still lower rate, would be legal. The Constitutional difficulty having been removed, Councils should now proceed, without delay, in framing a just and equitable tax law for cities of the second class, and secure its passage at the present session of the Legislature. The existing law suits the East End very well; but it is unjust, in that it discriminates unfairly against precisely the same classes of property on the South Side and in the old city limits.

Another point seems squarely decided by the Supreme Court in the case above cited. Pittsburgh would undoubtedly have the right to increase her indebtedness without a vote of the people providing the seven per centum limit was reached at the date of the adoption of the constitution—and it certainly was if the old assessment is to be taken as a basis. In Philadelphia, Councils can increase the indebtedness by ordinance. In Pittsburgh (or cities of the second class) an act of Assembly is necessary. But the objection that a law classifying property for taxation, or authorizing an increase of indebtedness, would be unconstitutional by reason of its not being a general law, no longer exists, since the Court holds that laws for a class are not special, but general laws. So far as an increase of our city debt is concerned, the power seems undisputed, but the propriety or necessity are questions to be determined by the citizens and their representatives in Councils.

SPEAKER PATTERSON.

We find the following in the Harrisburg correspondence to the Evening Leader.

"Speaker Patterson paid his compliments to-day to his colleague, Jos. Carson, in a manner which the latter did not at all appreciate. The relations between these gentlemen have not been very congenial of late, and the Speaker wearying of the monotonous proceedings, called Carson to the chair. This unexpected magnanimity overwhelmed the modest Alleghenian, and he hesitated to respond with that alacrity to the request of the Speaker which was anticipated. The latter peremptorily insisted, and Carson reluctantly dropped into the chair in the unhappiest frame of mind. Patterson had triumphed, and Carson was humiliated by being compelled to occupy a position against which his inmost nature rebelled under the circumstances."

Mr. Carson will realize as well as some other gentlemen who have vociferously abused Mr. Patterson for incompetency, that to preside over two hundred men is no child's play. The present Speaker has been most unfairly badgered by the opposition, but has been triumphantly sustained in every instance by the House, which has also had an opportunity of judging of the qualifications of Mr. Carson, who was an aspirant for the place.

MINOR NOTES.

THE St. Louis Times says that the state of General Frank Blair's health is such that there is hardly a possibility of the surviving until spring.

"If Grant is a second Washington," asks the Pittsburgh POST, "what is the third likely to be?" He is likely to be hanged, we should say.—Courier-Journal.

OF the seven daily papers in New York that supported the Republican party when it came into power six are now outspoken in their anti-Republican sentiments and the seventh manifests a very weak attachment to the party in power.

"If the civil-rights bill becomes a law," said a gentleman, Saturday, "I, who never voted any other than the straightest Republican ticket, will never vote that ticket again." "Count me in with you" said another Republican.—Miners' Journal.

THE Cincinati Commercial thinks that Mr. Dawes' statement of the outstanding deficiency in the Sinking Fund is not calculated to inspire confidence in the financial management of Government and adds: We are indebted to the incompetent Richardson for this condition of a fund which materially affects the public credit.

THE new directory of San Francisco shows that city to have a population of 230,000. During 1874, 1,300 buildings were erected at a cost of $5,000,000, and $2,000,000 were expended in public improvements of a substantial character. Two banks have just been started, one with a capital of $10,000,000, and the other with a capital of $5,000,000.

WE should extremely regret to see the power of suspending the habeas corpus given into the President's hands, because it is too hazadous a measure for any but belligerent times, and because we believe there is no earthly need of it if the present Republican Congress does its duty.—Boston Journal (Rep.)

THE New York Evening Post thus concludes an article on the bounty bill: "Perhaps its promoters expect to serve their purpose by getting it through the House of Representatives, trusting to the Senate to save the Treasury by defeating it. The exposure of such a scheme ought to open the eyes of the soldiers and sailors to the real character of the generosty affected towards them."

THE Charleston News says hat not one of the many excellent recommendations of Governor Chamberlain i his inaugural address and annual mesage has, at this late day, been enacted into a law, and adds: "Many of the colored Republican members are willing to support the recommendations of the Executive, but they are overawed or led astray by their unscrupulous white colleagues."

THE foolhardy Administration leaders, who are urging the reckless legislation for the South, would do well to read the Republican press of the country on the subject. So far as heard from here is not a single Republican journal, whose opinion on any subject is worth anything, which does not oppose all measurs of the kind. They are wise enough to see that certain death lies in that direction.—N. Y. Tribune.

SUSPENDING the habas corpus and making United States dputy marshals sole judges of elections, soi counters and recorders of returns, with absolute and unquestioned power to arrest any and every one before or at elections whom they may wish to prevent voting, are things which would seem more appropriate for Russia and Austria than the United Stes.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

NEW ORLEANS Bulleti: Desirous of furnishing the names of Gn. Phil Sheridan's 2,141 political marrs, a representatives of the Bulletin called upon him at the St. Charles and expressed a desire of securing a copy of the list. Phil blandly replied that it would afford him much pleasure to comply, but te list belongs to the records of the Deparment of War and could not be furnished without that official's sanction.

ELEVEN members of he North Carolina Senate have entered a protest against the usury bill passed tat body, on the ground that it applies the forfeiture of double the interest an principal, with fine and imprisonment, o State banks and bankers, as well as to individuals, while national banks are exempt by the law of their creation, and a pjudicial discrimination is thus made against State institutions.

HENRY M. STAYLE, a member of the Second Branch of the Baltimore City Councils, has been expelled from that body for receiving a fee of $50 for his services in procuring the passage of a resolution appropriating $100 to pay a claim of Frederick Karcher against the city. The Democrats have a large majority in Baltimore councils. Had Stayler been a member of Pittsburgh Councils and stolen a lot of Water Bonds, in all probability, he never would have been expelled.

SENATOR-ELECT CHRISTIANCY of Michigan, has tendered his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court of that state, to take effect on the 27th instant. In a letter to a friend he writes: "The manner of my election leaves me at liberty to support or oppose measures upon their merits, according to my convictions of right, and with reference to the interests of the whole country, rather than for any partisan ends; and I propose to avail myself of that liberty on all proper occasions."

GEN. JAS. B. STEEDMAN, a well-known Union officer, who was in the army with Grant, and whose knowledge of him is full and thorough, says:

"If he does not die the victim of his appetite he will cause his country more trouble, more excitement and more blood than any man who has ever lived on this continent. In every position he filled in the army he gave convincing proof of his despotic characteristics in the unrelenting bitterness he exhibited toward rivals. He could neither brook control nor rivalry, and thwarted in either, because unmanageable to such an extent as to excite alarm in Washington."

THERE are at the present time no better reasons for suspending the writ of habeas corpus in any Southern State than for suspending it in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. If true reconstructions is ever to take place, if a real Union is to be again established, these results are to be reached by means different from the ones embodied in this bill. Just and equitable laws will bring amity and friendliness to the North from the South, but unjust and harshly discriminating laws will keep alive the bitterness and ill-will of the war. If the war is over let Congress cease to pass war measures.—Philadelphia Inquirer, (Rep).

A PRACTICAL joke is sometimes a very serious thing. A girl in Kentucky attended a religious revival and went home much agitated. Her frolicsome and thoughtless companions determined to frighten her, and succeeded beyond their expectations. One of them was dressed in flowing white robes, spreading muslin wings were fastened to her shoulders, and her face was whitened, and she stole softly into the girl's room in the night. The girl awoke to find what she did not doubt was an angel standing by the side of the bed. She screamed in terror, and the other girls ran into the room, expecting to end the exploit with laughter, but she had been frightened literally "out of her senses," and had to be taken to an insane asylum.

THOSE hot-headed haters who are unwilling to admit that the Southern whites are anything less than fiends to their treatment of the negroes, would do well to ponder over a recent act of the Georgia House of Representatives. The planters of the State have been greatly annoyed by the negroes abandoning their yearly contracts for labor after receiving advance of pay. To remedy this trouble a bill was introduced in the House making the abandonment of contracts by both whites and blacks a misdemeanor. The planters opposed the bill warmly as unjust to the negroes, and when the vote was taken there were only 12 Yeas to 116 Nays, and Georgia is, as everybody knows a strongly Democratic State.

MAYOR LOAGUE, of Memphis, who is a Republican, said to a reporter of the Memphis Appeal, the other day, in speaking of Grant's administration; "I am free to tell you that it has been, and I am sorry to say is, a complete failure. No man that I know of has had such an opportunity of doing good as President Grant. No man had a better opportunity of bringing able men to assist and co-operate with him than he has had; and yet the country at large has derived no benefit from his long term of office. The people are taxed almost out of existence. While the country, comparatively speaking, has been getting poorer and poorer, he and those around him have been doubling their salaries. And unless one is successful in being in one of the rings or connected with them, he does not know where to go in order to find a resting place."

THE Richmond State Journal, the State Republican paper, reflecting the views of the party in Virginia, in an editorial upon the Civil-Rights bill, expresses an adverse opinion upon it in no uncertain manner. It does not believe that should the bill become law it can be enforced, for public sentiment in the South is so bitterly opposed to it that nobody can be found desirous of enforcing it. All legislation against prejudice, says the Journal, is a foolish and futile thing. A very large proportion of the best and most intelligent colored men, it thinks, would prefer to be let alone, to work out by industry and frugality that elevation which they desire for themselves and children. For the quiet and respectable portion of the colored race it sees nothing in the bill to benefit them, while there is that in it which can afford officious and mischievous persons every opportunity to stir up a strife between the races.

For The Post.

ROOM FOR OUR CÆSAR.

Give our Cæsar room to conquer,
Lo his hungry legions come,
From the wreck of last year's battle,
Crying for the gun and drum.
In the North-land and the South-land
In the East and in the West—
By the people scathed and smitten—
They uprear a battered crest.

Give our Cæsar room to conquer,
Strike the legal chains away
That check his fierce ambition,
And hedge about his way,
Break the barriers that bind him,
Put the States beneath his heel,
Let him seize the royal purple
And stamp out the common weal.

Give our Cæsar room to conquer,
Ere the hundred summers come,
Since the voice of Freedom shouted
Through the rolling rebel drum:
Give us back the regal prestige,
Ere the century shall die,—
Down with Liberty, the strumpet,
Rear our Cæsar's crest on high.

Give our Cæsar room to conquer,
Cast the Constitution down,
Spit upon the long delusion,
Kneel before our Cæsar's crown,
Give him room to set his legions
In array—he fain would bring
To issue the long battle
'Twixt the People and the King.

BROOKLYN'S PASTIME.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed: I cannot say if the statement that Mr. Beecher preached on that Sunday to a dozen or more of his mistresses, was in my publication of the "True Story;" I do not remember saying if Beecher resigned I would shoot him in the street; what I did say was that if he published his letter of resignation, which reflected on my family, I would shoot him in the street, and I most assuredly would have done so on the 1st of June, 1873; the writing of my letter to Dr. Bacon was caused by the impression put out that I was a knave and a dog and that Beecher was the most magnanimous of men; in my letter to Dr. Bacon I took care to speak in complimentary terms of my wife and at the same time vindicating her with myself; I did not have any impression that it cast an imputation on my wife's honor, or that of my family, but it was written with the object of self-vindication; I do not know if Beecher was responsible for the Church council gathering, but I think that many things occurred in Plymouth Church which he might have governed; I think the letters he sent to the council by the Plymouth Church he vindicated himself at my expense; it was, I think,

AN UNMANLY ACTION.

Dr. Bacon used it to fling at me like an arrow at a mark; these slurs upon me could have been prevented by him, but they were not; one evening, prior to the council, I met Beecher; he told me he could control Plymouth Church in its action; that he held it in his hand, and that its members would act in the matter as he desired; I wrote two letters to this council while it was in session; I told the investigation committee I was warned not to produce letters and papers before them; and as I was without counsel, I would not submit them; Messrs. Carpenter and Tracy, I think, said it would be safe to produce them; this was at my first appearance before them; I then promised to produce them, and did so at a subsequent session; the proceedings of this committee, when I was before them, were not secret.

HOW HIS SWORN STATEMENT WAS PUBLISHED.

They were published in the Brooklyn Eagle on the night of the day when my sworn statement, submitted to them, was published; I was in Delmonico's in New York; it was published by Augustus Movercik on his own responsibility, and without my knowledge, desiring to obtain my vindication in the eyes of the public. Mr. Evarts here stated he had three letters which he wished to read and put in evidence, and with them his cross-examination would close.

The usual recess was here taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess, Tilton resumed the stand and continued: The birth of my youngest child was on the 21st of June, 1869, and the death of my son Paul occurred on the 26th of January, 1868.

WITNESS' DEVOTEDNESS TO HIS WIFE.

Mr. Shearman then read a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mrs. Tilton, dated at Hudson River Depot, January 26th, 1868, declaring that she was all to him that a wife could be, and denouncing himself for his conduct and suspicions of her as a "whited sepulchre" containing "dead men's bones;" he thought he had the sweetest family that God ever gave to a man.

Another letter dated Pittsburgh, January 30th, 1868, referring to a letter from Mrs. Tilton that afternoon, explaining that he was more cheerful, and the knowledge of her love to him was more to him than the world could give or than he deserved. Another sentence of the same letter stated that his love went out in a great stream to his children, and a great portion of it to her.

Mr. Evarts announced that this finished the cross-examination of the witness.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Ex-Judge Fullerton then rose and opened the re-direct examination.

The various letters referred to in this examination were, I think, received about the respective times they were dated; I could not fix the date of Mrs. Tilton's going to Marietta, but I think it was in Autumn; I met her at the depot on her return from Marietta, and escorted her to my house; I was notified of her arrival by a letter; the child which I sent to her mother's was born in September, 1869, and I sent for him in December, 1870; she returned from New Brunswick a few days before her sickness.

SHE LEFT MY HOUSE FINALLY

on the 11th of July after her appearance before the committee; Mrs. Tilton was an extremely sympathetic woman, willing to yield to the influence of others, and ready to take advice; I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old; we became confessed lovers at sixteen, and were married at twenty; when she came to her downfall I found that she was wrapped up in her religious belief, and sinned when in a trance at her teacher's bidding; my protest was published in the Independent after the publication of the Cleveland letter; the writing of this protest did not break up friendly relations between Beecher and myself.

A SAD QUESTION.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Evarts with regard to your wife, you answered, "I think my wife loves everything good and hates everything bad, and I believe to-day she is a good woman." Now, Mr. Tilton, I want to ask you the foundation for that belief in view of this charge that has been preferred against your wife; in other words, how you reconcile that statement with the fact that she is charged with adultery.

WITNESS' REASON FOR CALLING HIS WIFE A GOOD WOMAN.

Answer (hesitating)—Well, sir, that is a sad question; I can answer only for my own judgments of her behavior, not for other people's opinions; you must remember sir, that I knew Elizabeth when I was ten years old; that I became her confessed lover at sixteen; that I was married to her at twenty; and that for fifteen years of our married life I held her in my reverence, perhaps almost to the point of making her an idol of my worship, and when she came to her downfall, it was the necessity of my own heart that I must find some excuse for her; other people might blame her, but I must pardon her; I found that excuse in fact that she had been wrapped up in her religious teacher and guide; she had surrendered her convictions to him; she followed his beck and lead trustingly; she would go after him like one blinded; I think she sinned her sin as one in a trance; I don't think she was a free agent; I think she would have done his bidding, if, like the heathen Prince in the Hindoo land, he had bade her fling her child into the Ganges or to cast herself under Juggernaut; that was my excuse for Elizabeth.

TILTON'S VIEWS OF THE MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

Beecher's part in the woman's movement was very marked; he was one of the first men to take part in the movement; Mrs. Tilton was also active in the movement, and it was she in a large degree who inspired me to take the part in it I did; as to marriage I hold that it is the union of one man and one woman for life, for better or worse, in a calm or storm, not only for life but perhaps after, and as to divorce, I hold that this State is behind other States as to reasons for divorce; in this State there is only one cause for divorce, and in other States there are other causes; I hold that if a man neglects his wife, or refuses to maintain her, or is a habitual drunkard, she is entitled to a divorce; I thought the civilization of mankind demanded that our code of divorce should be changed to the New England code, giving divorces for various and satisfactory reasons; in New Hampshire a man, if he remains away from his wife one year, she can obtain a divorce, but a man married to a woman here might remain away seventy years and his wife could get no divorce; I never advocated the doctrine of free love, or said that if a man found that he had an affinity for another woman that that was a sufficient cause of divorce; I never advocated that civil law should have no control over this; I only held that the law should be more liberal; the allusion in my poem to

ORANGE BUDS

was in no way immoral, as the orange buds are a symbol of marriage, and it was in that sense I used the words; in the East, when a man proffers marriage to a woman, he asks her if she will accept some orange buds; I cannot fix the date of the removal of Mr. Beecher's portrait from my house, but it was in consequence of a threat of Mrs. Morse's to cut it to pieces; she threatened to plunge her scissors into it; she was in earnest then, in a perfect frenzy; the portrait was then in my house standing on the floor; I had taken it down July 3rd, and I removed it and sent it to Mr. Moulton's because I thought she would destroy it.

BEECHER'S PHOTOGRAPHS.

I found some of my wife's correspondence with Mr. Beecher in a small closet after she left, together with some photographs and books he had given her. This box [produced] and its contents I found in the same closet, and contained gifts from Beecher, and among them these letters and these likenesses of Mr. Beecher's were found; they were all taken at different times as they are all in different altitudes.

The photographs, six in number, were handed to the counsel for defence for examination and were offered in evidence.

Mr. Evarts fought against the admission of these photographs as evidence, but did not object to their being shown to the jury.

The Court ruled that the finding of a description of them might go down on the record.

One photograph contained Beecher's name which the witness identified as Beecher's handwriting.

A letter was shown witness which he stated was found in the closet after his wife went away. Another small portrait, identified by witness as Beecher's, was also put in evidence as having been found in the closet on the same occasion.

While this testimony was being given, Mrs. Beecher, assistant pastor Halliday, Mrs. Shearman and Mr. Beecher laughed heartily.

WITNESS A SINCERE CHRISTIAN WHEN A BOY.

I was brought up when a boy in the extremest doctrines of the Presbyterian faith; all my early years I was an ascetic; I would have cut off my hand then rather than write a letter on the Sabbath Day; even when I grew up, and walking along the street, the sound of an organ would bring back all my old ideas; when I was giving up my old views for new ones, during a period of four years I endured great suffering; the occasions of despondency mentioned in my letters were due to my suffering in the changes in religious ideas; these letters were written in a mood of self abasement arising from this change; this change was a passage from the extreme and severe Calvinistic views to a more genial view of God and his love to men; the one great point on which my struggle took place was the deity of Jesus Christ; the misery this change brought to me was because I could not speak of them to Elizabeth without giving her great pain, and I always took care in my letters to let her know what vein I was in; I became editor of the Independent when I was quite young, and used its columns for great moral public questions; I then turned to examine questions of theology in which I had been trained from a child, and they faded away before my eyes; I then attended Plymouth Church and inculcated its doctrines; I believe in the divinity of Christ in a certain sense of the word divinity; I do not rank the functions of Jesus Christ as being equal to those of God, the Father.

The court then adjourned.

NEW YORK, February 16.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Tilton resumed his testimony: I made a statement before the Church Committee of my charge against Beecher and his criminal connection with Mrs. Titon; I had stated to the committee in writing the confession made to me by Mrs. Tilton in February, 1870, and by Beecher in December and January following; I had laid before them my sworn statement of the criminal intimacy between Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton from the fall of 1868 to the spring 1870; this, said the witness is a copy of the paper I produced before them.

Mr. Evarts objected to this sworn statement being put in evidence.

Judge Neilson held that the paper could not be read nor any portion of it, but if the counsel desired, they might offer specific points in it for the purpose of basing their objections to its ruling out.

The usual recess was here taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After recess Beach read the following portion of the statement offered which the court ruled out. That about nine years ago, the Rev Henry Ward Beecher began and thereafter continued a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration, visiting her from time to time for years until the year 1870, when for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits, during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby, after a long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished the possession of her person, maintaining with her thenceforward during a period hereinafter stated the relation called criminal intercourse—this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong, such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such a violation of virtue and honor.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

On the evening of October 10, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton held an interview with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind owing to the recent death and burial of a young child, and during this interview an act of criminal commerce took place between this pastor and his parishioner, the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong, which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mrs. Tilton's residence during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on the subject Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the autumn of 1868 to the spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which her pastor would invite and accompany her at which he would meet her by previous appointment, these acts of wrong being on her part from first to last not wanton or consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions occasioned by the act by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at the time to this end, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

Judge Neilson ruled this out and Mr. Beach took an exception.

ONE OF MRS. TILTON'S SERVANTS CALLED TO THE STAND.

Mr. Fullerton stated he desired to produce a witness who wished to go to New York early this afternoon where she was under medical treatment.

The Court agreed,and a lady ascended the stand who gave her name as Kate Cary, and said she came from Bellevue Hospital where she had been for eleven weeks. I was in the service of Mrs. Tilton about six years ago; when I was there Mrs. Tilton went to Monticello; I went with her and returned to the city with her.

WHAT A SERVANT GIRL SAW.

I saw Mr. Beecher go into Mrs. Tilton's bedroom several times and she shut the door after him when he went in; I was in the next room which was separated by folding doors from it; this was before she went to Monticello; I saw her in the back parlor after her return sitting on Mr. Beecher's knee; it was then in the evening but I saw them distinctly; the folding doors were open; I saw her hand on his shoulder, and he said how do you feel, Elizabeth? and when she said dear father, I feel so so; I did not see anything else; this was about three weeks after her return from Monticello; Mr. Beecher called three or four times before she went to Monticello;the reason I left was because of some words I had with Bessie Turner; I think I left in cold weather, but do not recollect if it was before or after the election.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Evarts—The witness gave the names of various parties she lived with after leaving Mrs. Tilton and continued: I have been in ill health ten weeks; Mr. Hanson of Fifth street obtained me the situation at Mrs. Tilton's; I came there about two weeks after the birth of a child, I think some time in June; the family then consisted of four children and Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and six servants including Bessie Turner; Mr. Tilton was there usually until four o'clock in the afternoon; I never saw Mr. Beecher before, but was told it was he; I had often heard of him, however; folding doors separated Mrs. Tilton's room from mine, but I seldom went into her room, although the doors were usually open; when Mrs. Tilton went to bed, she closed the doors; about two weeks after I went to service there I first saw Mr. Beecher; I was in the other room and saw him come in; Jessie Burke showed him up to Mrs. Tilton's room; she told me afterwards that she opened the door to him; Jessie came up first to see if Mrs. Tilton was ready to receive Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Tilton replied she would be ready in a few minutes; she was in bed when the message came up, but she closed the folding doors; I never saw Mr. Beecher there again excepting when I was occupying the folding door room; this was, I think, about four weeks after her confinement; the family went to Monticello in July, but Mr. Tilton did not go there at all; we were living in a private boarding house there; I was four months altogether in their employ; I saw Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton together down stairs about three weeks after her retura from Monticello; I was up stairs and so was Mrs. Tilton; when word came of his arrival she went down and I had to go down for a drink of ice-water; these rooms below are separated by fold-doors and I went on that occasion to the sideboard in the dining room for my drink of water; I cannot fix the date of this, but it was about three weeks after the return from Monticello; they were sitting on a large arm-chair in a corner facing the window; there are two windows in the back parlor and one in the dining room; the chair was in the corner of the room next the dining room and in front of the window nearest the dining room; the chair was near the wall separating the dining room and parlor; I saw Mr. Beecher in the chair and Mrs. Tilton on his knee; I saw this without putting my head into the parlor as both doors were open; I am a widow; after I saw this, I went up to the nursery; Mrs. Tilton then had her hand on Mr. Beecher's shoulder; the door of the dinning room was open when I went in, and is always left open; Mr. Beecher paid Mrs. Tilton three or four visits before she went to the country, and sent her baskets of elegant flowers to keep around her bed; Mr. Tilton saw these flowers and all the servants knew where they came from; last Friday, I first told of having seen these things to Mrs. Lawrence, a benevolent lady who visits the sick in Bellevue Hospital, and it was through her that I became a witness; I never had any trouble with Mrs. Tilton or any person in the house except Bessie Turner.

Mr. Evarts announced that this was all he had to ask the witness, and she was allowed to withdraw.

TILTON RESUMES.

Mr. Tilton then resumed the witness chair. He was asked what he meant by stating before the Investigating Committee that to her mother Mrs. Tilton always maintained her innocence. She always said she loved God and he would not have permitted her to enter into these relations if they were sinful; she said neither her mother or myself understood what was right or wrong, and that Mr. Beecher had told her over and over that it was not sinful; that it was an expression of love; that love sometimes conveyed its meaning in a shaking of the hand, a kiss of the lips, or sexual intercourse.

Mr. Evarts asked that all this be stricken out, but the Court adjourned for the day without the Judge giving a decision on the matter.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Theodore Tilton resumed his place in the witness chair this morning when Court was opened, and his re-direct examination was continued by ex-Judge Fullerton. I cannot fix the precise date of the chance interview between Mrs. Tilton and myself, when Bessie Turner was present, and heard the whole story, but I think it was after her return from Marietta; I think it was on the afternoon of the day that Mrs. Tilton returned from Marietta, Ohio, that this conversation took place; my wife told Mrs. Morse, and she was almost wild about it; I remember Catherine Cary, who was on the stand yesterday, and recognized her as a former domestic of Mrs. Tilton's; I do not know whether she went with Mrs. Tilton to Monticello or not.

Mr. Fullerton offered two letters in evidence, written by Mrs. Tilton from Monticello to her husband in 1869, to fix the date of her sojourn there.

Mr. Evarts objected to the introduction of these letters and an argument ensued which was interrupted by the usual recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The argument was continued, when Judge Neilson decided on admitting the letters on the collateral branch as showing the state of the household.

Mr. Fullerton read one of the letters dated July 4th, 1871, written from Mrs. Tilton to her husband.

My Dear Theodore: I had expected you all day yesterday, but now your letter is put in my hand instead. I feel the bitterest disappointment, but we are in God's hands and while now here I may say of my heart's intense yearning, "Return to the love of thy youth." Oh, my dear husband, may you not need the further discipline of being misled by a good woman as I have been by a good man. I rejoice in your happy face and peaceful mind, though I am not in any wise the cause. It will be God's gift alone if your face illumines or heart throbs with thoughts of me. As for me, I will wait on the Lord. I thank you, for the sufferings of the past year, you have been my deliverer. Destroy my letters nor show them to our mutual friend. I fear this will prevent me from writing from my inmost self.

I am very truly,
ELIZABETH.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This concluded the re-direct examination of the witness. His re-cross examination was then begun by Mr. Evarts.

The young lady who went to Winsted with me was a mere school girl, about sixteen or seventeen years of age; she was a friend and companion of my daughter Florence; she was a fair sized girl, neither large nor small; when I said I visited Mrs. Woodhull and her husband was present, by her husband I mean Col. Blood; in the closet where Mr. Beecher's photographs were found there were no portraits of any other person; I never sent any portraits to my wife after she left that belonged to her; I never saw any photographs of Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Storrs or Mr. Greeley in her possession; I never gave these photographs of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton; I never had any considerable number of photographs of Mr. Beecher which I distributed to other persons; I do not know how long the things were in the closet which I found there; I did not know of Mr. Beecher giving Mrs. Tilton any books except "Life Thoughts" and "Norwood;" the pile of books I found there were inscribed by Mr. Beecher, and were copies of his publications; I was not aware that Mr. Beecher was in the habit of distributing his books among his parishioners; I am not aware that he showed such courtesies to them, as he seldom visited them or attended their funerals; I am not aware these books lay on the table until they were put in the closet when my wife was making arrangements to take boarders; I never received the key of this closet from my wife, nor had it sent to me at the time of my illness; I was usually around the house; we had always flowers in the house, sometimes ordered by me of Mrs. Tilton; I knew of Mr. Beecher bringing some flowers there; I do not recall any gentlemen calling on my wife while she was ill and being in her room; I never heard of Mr. Beecher being in my wife's bedroom when she was ill until I heard it testified to yesterday; I have no recollection of Mr Bates being in my wife's room on the 27th of June when she was recovering from her confinement, or of his being there on the following Sunday and going with him to Coney Island in the evening.

Mr Shearman here read two letters from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, dated August 15, 1869, and September 4, 1870, respectively.

The witness continued: I do not remember how soon after the writing of this latter letter Mrs. Tilton returned to Brooklyn.

Mr. Evarts stated that his re-cross-examination would close here.

A JUROR TAKES SICK.

One of the jurors was observed to be faint and sick at this point. The windows of the Court were thrown open and he was given a glass of water.

The hour of adjournment having arrived he was sent home in charge of two Court officers and the proceedings for the day were brought to a close.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG February 15, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were put on first reading:

Act relating to venue in civil cases.

Act appropriating money for the propagation and protection of fish.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Act fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of several judicial districts and separate Orphan's Courts.

A joint resolution providing for the printing of the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

Act prescribing certain close times for black bass, brook, trout and shad.

EXPENSES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Act authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all claims due for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

Act to repeal the supplementary act relating to County Treasurers, approved April 18, 1874.

Act to provide for transferring the awards of arbitrators, the lien thereof, and proceedings thereon.

Act declaratory the true intent of section 66, the act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, approved May 31, 1860.

Act authorizing appeals from assessments in the Commonwealth to the Court of Common Pleas.

UNCLAIMED BODIES.

Act authorizing the use of unclaimed bodies of convicts and others for the promotion of the medical sciences.

Act enabling assignees for the benefit of creditors to make sales of real estate encumbered by liens.

Act to regulate the bringing of suits against the Commonwealth.

TERMS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

Act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils and all city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Act to provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipalities or incorporated district evidenced by bonds and certificates issued prior to the 20th day of Apiil, A. D., 1874.

REAL ESTATE TITLES.

Act to enable citizens to hold a title which had been held by aliens and corporations not authorized by the laws of the Commonwealth to hold the same.

GAME LAWS.

Act to amend and consolidate several acts relating to game and game fish, farther restricting the time for taking woodcock and speckled trout.

JUDICIAL TERMS.

Act relating to the commencement of the term of office of judges learned in the law, being a supplementary act fixing the time when the term of office of Judges of the Supreme Court and other judges learned in law shall commence.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

A report was received from the State Geological Survey Committee.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE REPEAL OF LOCAL OPTION.

Mr. GRAFF presented a petition from the citizens of Beaver county against the repeal of the Local Option law.

Also, from the citizens of Butler and Fayette counties, of a like import.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) a petition from the citizens of said county protesting against the repeal of the Local Option law.

Also, a petition regarding the compensation allowed County Treasurer.

Mr. FAUNCE, a petition from the Jewish Hospital asking for an appropriation.

Mr. MITCHELL (Tioga) a petition asking the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

Mr. REIGHARD (Lycoming) offered the following:

Resolved, That original resolutions after this date shall not be considered for a longer period than one hour, and debate on the same be restricted to five minutes.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) made a point of order that that resolution must lay over, it being an amendment or change of the rules of the House, and quite a discussion here ensued.

Messrs. Mitchell, Talley, Brown of Erie, Christy, Long, Huhn and Faurce took part.

The point of order was sustained—yeas, 74; nays, 56.

The use of the Hall of the House was given Mrs. Matilda Fletcher, of Desmoines, Iowa, on Wednesday evening, to deliver a lecture on "Industrial Education."

Mr. GRAHAM, an act asking Senators and Congressmen of Pennsylvania to support the act equalizing soldiers' bounty claims.

The balance of the evening was taken up by offering petitions and resolutions.

Opponents of local option repeal filabustered and the bill consequently is postponed till Wednesday week.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 16, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The bill authorizing cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordnance of Councils was favorably reported.

The following bills were introduced:

MECHANIC LIENS.

By Mr. NEWMYER—A supplementary act relating to [illegible] of mechanics and others upon buildings. This bill provides that any person furnishing material used in constructing a building shall be entitled to a lien whether said material was furnished to the owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

CORPORATION PRIVILEGES.

By Mr. PLAYFORD—Act to amend the act concerning the sale of railroads, turnpikes, bridges and plankroads, and to extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

ACT RELATIVE TO MARKET STANDS.

Act to prohibit market stands in public highways of the cities of first class within five squares of any incorporated market house.

Act prohibiting the falsification of physicians' professional certificates.

Act to exempt pianos, leased or hired, from levy or sale on execution or distress for rent.

By Mr. RUTAN—Act to repeal all general laws providing for the creation or renewal of charters of corporations whose incorporation is provided for by the act of April 29, 1874, entitled an act to provide for incorporation.

By Mr. WALLACE—An act to repeal the act relating to the collection of taxes in Clearfield county,

ACT RELATIVE TO PAWNBROKERS.

Act providing that pawnbrokers pay, in addition to the license now paid, three hundred dollars into the State in the State Treasury on the third Monday of May in each year, and they be compelled to have the license conspicuously exposed. A penalty of $500 is provided in case of a violation of the law.

By Mr. COOPER—Act to protect the children of this Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

By Mr. CHALFANT—Act preventing the killing of quail or Virginia partridges between January 1st and October 1st.

By Mr. WALLACE—Act providing for the inspection of steam boilers.

Also—to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas relative to granting charters of incorporation, alter and amending those heretofore granted.

The following bills were passed to first reading:

POLLUTION OF STREAMS.

Act forbidding the pollution of streams, lakes water courses, &c.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT.

Act in relation to banks incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth authorizing them to receive deposits.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

SCHOOL TAXES.

Act relating to school taxes, and debts for school purposes.

By Mr. CHRISTY—Bill making an appropriation for the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont.

Also, an appropriation for stationary, &c., for the Commission to examine the improvement of the Ohio river.

PROPOSED POLL TAX.

Also relating to taxes on trade, professions and occupations, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

By Mr PIPER—Act to repeal the act to prevent hunting deer and other wild animals beyond the limits of land purchased by the Indians.

THE POOR.

By Mr. LONG—Act relative to the support, maintenance and employment of the poor in cities of the third class.

By Mr. STEWART—Act relating to the appointment of auditors by Orphans' Courts.

RETRENCHMENT.

By Mr. WISE—Act to regulate and retrench the pasting and folding of the several documents of the House.

Joint resolutions providing for the payment of expenses of serving several writs of election to fill the vacancies in the House.

By Mr. MITCHELL—Act to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandize at auction in various cities of the State.

By Mr. MYLIN—Act to fix the standard weight of bark.

By Mr. BARNETT—Act to make an appropriation for salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School.

The following bills were read on first reading:

Act to provide the publication of the tenth volume of transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Passed.

THE GAME LAWS.

A supplementary act to amend and consolidate several acts relative to game and game fish. Passed.

Mr. LUSK—On leave, read in place an act relative to the appointment of Inspectors and Guagers.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at four o'clock.

The following bills were passed first reading.

Act to provide for appeals of cases where County Commissioners and Auditors have or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of County Treasurer, and repealing the supplementary act relating to county treasurers, passed 15th of April, 1834, regarding compensation.

Act relating to judgments and a stay of executions.

FREE BANKING.

A supplementary act establishing a system of free banking in Pennsylvania and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March 31st 1860.

Act to grant the Consent of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands within the State bordering on the Ohio river for the purpose of erecting thereon dams, abutments, locks, lockhouses, offices and necessary for the construction and maintenance of slack water navigation on said river and ceding jurisdiction over the same, imposing fines and penalties for wilful injuries to grounds, buildings and appurtenances acquired under the provisions of this act.

THE FREE PIPE LINE BILL.

Act supplementary to an act providing for the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of a free pipe line.

The hour of six having arrived, it was moved that the housr be extended that the above bill might be read the first time.

Considerable feeling and dissatisfaction sprung up upon the same.

Mr. TALLEY thought it unfair that advantage was taken of Eastern members who were absent, attending the election, as the interests of the East were against the bill.

Numerous motions to adjourn and to have the bill lay over were made, but (Mr. Long in the chair) decided that during the reading of the bill the motion to postpone the same or adjourn was not in order.

The yeas and nays were demanded as it was claimed there was no quorum present, but after solicitation Mr. Talley was induced to withdraw the call of the yeas and nays when the bill passed first reading.

The advocates of the bill asked that it be permitted to pass first reading and that all amendments or objections be made in its second reading.

To-day's action is no indication whatever of the after fate of the bill.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG, February 17, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were introduced.

THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. NEWMYER—A supplement to the game laws prohibiting the killing of rabbits between January 1st and October 1st, and prohibiting the catching of hares and rabbits with ferrets.

Also, for a more certain and equitable valuation of real estate in cities of the third class.

The following bills were favorably reported:

STREET PAVING.

Act relative to the pavement of streets in cities and providing the manner of payment therefor.

Act authorizing President Judges to appoint a reporter, fixing his salary at $6 per day.

Act relative to bail in criminal cases taken by Mayors, Deputy Mayors and Aldermen.

THREATENING LETTERS.

Act relative to the punishment of persons writing threatening letters.

ACT RELATIVE TO BANKS.

Act authorizing State banks to surrender their charters for the purpose of organizing national banks under provisions of the several acts of Congress.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following bills were passed finally:

Act to provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels and the custody thereof.

Act to authorize changes of venue in criminal cases.

Act to validate certain conveyances made by married women.

Act to provide for erecting watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads of the Commonwealth.

Act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan's School at Uniontown, Fayette county, for clothing and funeral expenses of the soldiers' orphans.

Act relating to official acts of foreign notaries public.

Act declaratory of the intent and meaning of the fourth section of the act to repeal the act to lay out and make a State road in Clearfield county.

Act to regulate the application of taxes on lands therein named, approved April 10, 1875.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HAYS moved to reconsider the vote by which the House negatived on the first reading, House bill No. 64, entitled an act to provide for appeals in cases where County Commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of County Treasurers. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 83; nays, 69. The bill was then ordered to take its place on the calendar.

ACT RELATIVE TO CREATING NEW COUNTIES.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth, (Mr. Smith in the Chair): Several amendments were adopted.

Mr. ALLEN offered an amendment submitting the question of dividing counties and the formation of new ones to the people residing in all counties interested in the matter, and fixing the time of voting for the same at either a general or municipal election.

After extended remarks by Messrs. Christy, Reighard, Fincher, Mitchell, Plummer, Gorman and Gunster the Committee rose with leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Talley, the further consideration of the act establishing new counties in the Commonwealth, was postponed until next Tuesday at half past seven o'clock P. M.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. REIGHARD moved that the rules be suspended and the resolution offered by him on Monday night, in reference to the time of offering original resolutions be taken up.

The yeas and nays were demanded which stood—yeas, 123; nays, 46, two-thirds voting affirmatively. The resolution then passed.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Act relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

THE LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

Act to repeal the act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors was called.

Mr. CHRISTY raised the point of order that the bill is improperly upon the calendar and cannot come before the House at this time.

An angry and heated discussion followed between Local Optionists and the friends of the bill in which Messrs. Long, Christy, Wolfe, Piper, Talley, Gehr, Huhn, Morgan and Stewart of Lawrence, took part.

The opponents of the bill filibustered and moved an adjournment.

The yeas and nays were called which resulted as follows: Yeas, 36; nays, 141.

As it was nearing the hour of six, a motion was made to extend the time for the consideration of the bill which was lost—yeas, 77; nays, 95.

The motion to recommit the bill and Mr. Christy's point of order pending, leaves the bill in a terrible muddle.

Adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE.

A Gain of a Democratic Member.

Special to The Post.

WASHINGTON, Pa, February 17.

Birch, Democrat, was elected to the Legislature by at least two hundred majority.

A. H. ECKER.

The election was held to fill the term of Judge Farrer, deceased, who was elected by the Republicans.—EDS. POST.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendments the Civil Rights bill, which recently passed the House of Representatives, and gave notice he would call it up at the earliest possible moment, which would be in a day or two. Placed on calendar.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee of Conference on disagreeing of the votes of the two Houses on the bill to amend the National Bank act and fixing the compensation of National Bank examiners, made a report, which was agreed to. In presenting the report, Mr. Scott said the committee had agreed to fix a specific compensation for the examination of National banks instead of allowing mileage as heretofore.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia on the table, for the purpose of moving to proceed to the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback. Agreed to—yeas, 34; nays, 23, Messrs. Fenton, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against the motion.

PINCHBACK'S CASE AGAIN CONSIDERED.

Mr. MORTON then moved to take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON said the Senate would be invited to attend the funeral of the late Samuel Hooper in the House of Representatives to-morrow afternoon, and he suggested to his friend (Morton) to ask for a vote on Wednesday.

Before announcing when he would ask for a vote, Mr. Morton yielded to Mr. Sargent, who spoke in reference to the employment of military force in Louisiana to put down the insurrection.

Before Mr. Sargent concluded a message was received from the House announcing the death of Hon. Samuel Hooper, a member of that body, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral in the hall of the House to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. BOUTWELL said, with a deep sense of personal as well as public loss, he offered a resolution, which duty was required of him. Hooper died yesterday morning. He was the senior member of the Massachusetts delegation, and second in the term of service and beloved by all his associates. He sent to the desk a resolution expressing the regret of the Senate at the death of Mr. Hooper, accepting the invitation to attend the funeral to-morrow, and declaring the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

The resolution was agreed to and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of General Butler, the rules were suspended for the purpose of taking up the Texas Indemnity Bond bill, and the bill was then passed.

The Senate bill to allow Thomas W. Fitch, Engineer in the Navy, to accept a wedding present sent to his wife by the Khedive of Egypt, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills affecting the District of Columbia, but came to no result.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE HOOPER ANNOUNCED.

Mr. E. R. HOAR announced the death yesterday morning in Washington of his colleague, Mr. Hooper, and moved a resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven to superintend the funeral ceremonies that are to be held to-morrow in the hall of the House, and that the Senate be notified and invited to attend.

The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Poland, Wheeler, Niblack, Maynard, Kelley, Lamar and Houghton were appointed such committee.

The House, then, as a further mark of respect for deceased, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Judiciary Committee having been directed to report what is the meaning and extent of the so called press gag law of June 22, 1874, submitted a report expressing their opinion that said act is not obnoxious to any criticisms and that in respect of the crime of libel it confers no powers either to bring the person charged with libel into the District of Columbia or to send him out of it. The report is signed by Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson.

The Senate returned from the funeral of Representative Hooper at 2:40 P. M., and adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HOUSE.

The bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government was reported. It contains the following provisions:

Hereafter, no money shall be paid for contracts made for payment for any site for a public building in excess of the amount specifically appropriated therefor, and no money shall be expended upon any public building on which work has not yet been actually begun until after drawings and specifications, together with detailed estimates of the cost thereof shall have been made by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Deparment, and said plans and estimates shall have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and all appropriations made for the construction of such building shall be expended within the limitations of the act authorizing the same or limiting the cost thereof, and no change of said plan involving the increase of expense exceeding ten per centum of the amount which said building was limited shall be allowed or paid by any officer of the government without special authority of Congress.

The bill appropriates $37,750 for engraving and printing certificates of Centennial stock for the International Exhibition, also $505,000 to enable the Executive Departments and Smithsonian Institution to participate in the Exposition and repeats the proviso that the sums hereby appropriated shall cover the entire expense to which the United States shall be subjected on account of the exhibition.

At the hour for the funeral ceremonies of Mr. Hooper was at hand, the bill should go over for the present and stating that it would come up the first thing to-morrow after the reading of the journal.

The SPEAKER then presented a letter from the Clerk in reference to the resignation of Mr. Purman of Florida and directed the name of Purman to be struck from the roll of members.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HOOPER.

The funeral of the late Representative Hooper took place at two o'clock. All the galleries were crowded, and occupying previously assigned seats were the President, Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and the Senate. The services consisted of the reading of the scriptures and a prayer, after which the funeral procession was re-formed. The body was borne from the hall and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HOWE called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to grant a site for the Peabody School in St. Augustin, Fla., was passed. The vote by which the bill was passed, was reconsidered—yeas, 31; nays, 21, Messrs. Boreman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Sherman, Sprague and Tipton voting with the Democrats against reconsideration.

PINCHBACK AGAIN.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

Mr. SARGENT then resumed the floor, and concluded his speech.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's remarks, Mr. Ferry (Conn.) took the floor and in a speech of fifteen minutes, appealed to the Senators not to set a precedent so dangerous to Republican institutions as the admission of a man whose credentials were signed by one whose only title to the office of Governor was acquired by fraud, perjury and usurpation. He had listened with pain to the discussion in this Senate where members of the dominant party had been quoting from the record of pro-slavery times, as an excuse for similar atrocities to be perpetrated by the Republican party. He appealed to Senators who were of the majority and who entertained views similar to his, not to be content with giving a silent vote, but raise their voices against the proposed action and not to permit such a precedent to be established. He believed, if the members of this body would vote according to their honest convictions, it would not be established.

Mr. STEVENSON spoke in opposition to the resolution and quoted at some length from testimony taken by the Committee of the Senate in 1873, and the report made thereon, and asked if we had reached the day in the downward path of American free institutions, when a Senator was to be sworn in upon credentials signed by a Governor who obtained that office by fraud.

A RADICAL SMILES.

While commenting upon the action of Durell and the telegram of Attorney General Williams, Mr. Stevenson, turning toward Mr. West said: The Senator from Louisiana smiles, so did Nero smile when Rome was burning. He (Stevenson) never knew a guilty criminal or one when the truth was brought home to him that he did not flinch.

Mr. WEST said he smiled at the Senator's (Stevenson's) ignorance. He then stated that on the 16th of November, the Governor of Louisiana (Warmoth) had disregarded an order of the Federal court, and it was for this reason that the Attorney General had sent that dispatch to Marshal Packad to enforce the decrees of the United States Government. The Senator (Stevenson) must not say that he (West) stood here to defend criminals.

Mr. STEVENSON said he did not say the Senator stood here to defend criminals, but he would say now if he defended Packard, Casey and Durell that he did defend criminals. [Loud applause in the galleries and laughter on the floor.]

Continuing his argument, Mr. Stevenson said he honored the people of Louisiana for their defence of their homes and firesides. Suppose there was a fraudulent election in Louisiana, had it come to this that the President of the United States had a right to interfere in any State where frauds attended an election. In conclusion he read from a speech of Henry Wenter Davis, saying, if we must fall, let us stand beneath the crash of the falling Republic and be buried in the ruins.

The Senate then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock, and continued the debate on Pinchback's admission.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) moved to amend the resolution by inserting the word "not" after the word "be" so it would read, "Resolved, That P. B. S. Pinchback be not admitted, &c."

Messrs. Alcorn and Hager spoke against the resolution.

At 1:30 A. M., Mr. Hager is still speaking, with no probability of a vote to-night. A motion to adjourn was defeated at 1:15 by a vote of 11 to 30.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

Mr. SOUTHARD (Ohio), moved to strike out the first section which imposes a tax on whisky and tobacco.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a substitute for the first section taxing whisky at 85c per gallon but not taxing the stock on hand.

Mr. COX moved to amend the first section by increasing the duty on champagne from six dollars per dozen of quarters to nine dollars, and from three dollars per dozen of pints to $4 50. He said that that would produce an increase of $676,000 of revenue.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD modified his amendment by making the tax one dollar a gallon.

Mr. GUNCKEL moved to amend Garfield's substitute by providing to tax the the stock on hand, which, after debate, was agreed to, and then as the substitute became substantially the same as the section of the bill reported by the Committee the substitute was rejected, leaving the first section the same as reported, except as it was amended in regard to champagne.

Mr. STORM moved to reduce the tax on whisky to 85 cents a gallon. Rejected.

The Committee then rose and the House took a recess till half past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for business from the Judicial Committee, excluding political measures.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill was reported to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) proceeded to explain and advocate the bill. He referred to the fact that since the reporting of this bill, messages were sent between New York and Washington at half previously existing rates, and he asked if reporting a bill did so much good in fourteen days, what would be the effect of a passage of a bill that would bring the telegraph companies to their senses. In connection with the fourth section of the bill, which requires tariff rates of charges to all newspaper associations to be the same as those to Associated Press on the first of January, 1875, he spoke of the exclusiveness of the New York Associated Press, under which no New York paper could be established, because it could not get news. He said that the Western Union Telegraph Company had a bargain with the Associated Press, by which all news went through the Associated Press, and every dispatch was colored to suit it. He called on Mr. Albright of Pennsylvania, a member of the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs, to relate his experience on that point.

Mr. ALBRIGHT stated it as a noticeable fact that no agent of the Associated Press ever called on any of the majority of members of that Committee in Alabama, although news was sent to the country as coming from that committee at Mobile. When it was considered proper that some of the facts solicited before the committee should be furnished to the public, and a dispatch was prepared by a gentleman in Mobile from facts furnished by the committee, the gentleman had told them that that dispatch would not go over the wires. The committee had desired him to present it to the agent of the Associated Press and to say that it contained the information of facts which had been testified before the committee. The dispatch was handed to the Agent of the Associated Press but he declined to send it.

Mr BROMBERG—Did you offer to pay for that dispatch?

After further debate, and without taking any action upon the bill, the House adjourned.

WARD OFFICERS.

THE ELECTIONS ON TUESDAY—ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

A number of additional returns to those published yesterday will be found below. The announcement of the result is not full or complete yet, and perhaps in some instances not altogether correct. The returns, however, will be presented to Court to-day, and we hope to give our readers the official vote to-morrow.

CITY OFFICERS.

WARDS.	Mayor. MAGEE	Mayor. McKEE	Controller. GUTHRIE	Controller. LARRY OWENS	Treasurer. PLUNKETT	Treasurer. HAVEY
1st, 2d dist	28	....	30	....	30	....
2d, 1st dist	125	3	121	3	124	3
3d, 1st dist	19	3	20	3	20	3
3d, 2d dist	27	....	27	....	27	....
4th	35	8	35	....	35	....
6th, 1st dist	125	.....	121	3	124	3
6th, 2d dist	48	9	48	10	48	10
6th, 4th dist	16	....	16	....	16	....
7th, 2d dist	32	....	32	....	32	.....
8th, 1st dist	37	18	37	18	37	18
8th, 2d dist	27	3	29	4	27	3
8th, 4th dist	10	5	12	12	12	10
11th, 1st dist	21	....	21	....	21	....
14th, 1st dist	42	2	42	....	42	2
14th, 2d dist	21	3	20	2	21	1
14th, 3d dist	63	2	69	....	61	....
14th, 5th dist	45	....	45	....	45	....
16th, 4th dist	3	1	2	1	2	1
18th	97	.....	97	....	97	....
21st, 3d dist	43	10	41	10	41	10
23d, 2d dist	44	....	44	....	44	....
24th, 1st dist	12	10	12	10	12	10
24th, 2d dist	28	....	28	.....	28	.....
25th, 2d dist	101	4	98	4	99	3
25th, 3d dist	65	....	65	....	64	.....
26th, 1st dist	19	....	18	....	19	....
27th, 1st dist	100	....	193	.....	193	....
27th, 2d dist	39	....	39	.....	39	....
30th, 1st dist	20	....	20	....	20	....
30th, 2d dist	39	2	39	....	39	....
32d, 1st dist	15	.....	15	....	15	.....
34th	40	....	40	....	40	....
35th, 2d dist	10	....	16	....	16	....
37th, 1st dist	9	....	9	....	9	....

BOROUGHS.

CHARTIERS BOROUGH.

Burgess, William J. Steen. Councils, R. Dunbar, James McB. Robb, Michael O. Keefe, James McConaughy, W. C. Parker; School Directors. E. E. Galbreth, 3 years, A. W. Ewing, 3 years; Dr Andrew Smith, 2 years. Justice of the Peace, Wm. Hill*, 103; W. J. Ferd, 51. Judge of Election, A. McNall. Inspectors of Election, Jas. Nelson, T. D. Steen. Assessor, William Wilcox*, 83; J. H. Robb, 67. Auditor, R. P. Burgan. Constable, Wm. McBroom.

MANSFIELD BOROUGH.

Sam. McQuilty was elected Burgess by six votes over A.V. Roland. M. B. Brown, John Gormley, James Brown, E. S. Cook, Frank Reno and John H. Oliver were elected Councilmen. Thomas Pascall was elected Constable over J. W. McCreedy by just three votes.

SEWICKLEY.

Burgess, Wm. Harbaugh Assistant Burgess, G. H. Christy. Councilmen, J. P. Smith, E. R. Kramer, C. W. Ochlumpf, Samuel McMasters, Fred. Dippold, J. Morton Hall, D. P. Chapman. School Directors, T. E. Wakeman, three years; Jos. W. Warren, three years; B. McCready, one year.

VERONA.

Burgess, A. H. Rowand. Councilmen, N. King, J. H. Cribbs, A. G. Shode, G. Richey, T. L. Miller, W. Trotter, V. G. Walker, W. J. Quinn. Auditors, B. F. Reynolds, W. W. Grier. Assessor, G. L. Lee Judge of Election, J. H. Blackford. Inspectors of Election, Joseph Marshall, W. D. Hough

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HAMILTON (Mo.) presented a minority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, signed by himself and Mr. Saulsbury, against the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana. Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

Mr. McCREERY introduced a bill setting forth that it had been noticed n the Medical Journal of the United States that the Asiatic Cholera was spreading westward, and now raged on the borders of Mexico, and directing the Secretary of War to detail competent medical officers of the army to investigate the report, and give due notice of the spread of the disease. The bill also proposes an appropriation of $500,000 to defray the expenses of such investigation,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business, being the bill provide a government for the District of Columbia reported by the Joint Select Committee, of which Mr. Morrill (Me.), is Chairman, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Morton to have Commissioners elected by qualified voters of the District instead of appointed by the President.

After debate, the amendment of Mr. Morton was rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 28; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Boutwell Clayton, Conkling, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Harney, Hitchcock, Howe, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Washburn, West and Wright—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Ingalls, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Merrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Pratt, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton and Wadleigh—28.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Vt.) moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—Yeas, 23; nays, 33, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Clayton, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, (Tex.) Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Robertson, Spencer, Wadleigh, West and Wright—23.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Ferry (Mich.), Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Howe, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill (Me.) Morrill (Vt.), Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Washburn and Windom.—35.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to provide for the election of a delegate to Congress from the district.

Pending discussion on the bill to provide a government for the District the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the amendment to allow the transmission of public documents and seeds from the agricultural department to pass free through the mails.

Finally the House, in Committee of the Whole, by a vote of 97 to 75, agreed to the amendment providing for the free transmisson of documents and seeds through the mails.

The amendment to the Postoffice bill, cancelling the Pacific Mail contract of 1872, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, has been unanimously passed by the House.

AMENDMENT TO RESTORE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE DEFEATED.

A separate vote was demanded on the amendment agreed to in Committee of the Whole on the postal bill looking to the partial restoration of the franking privilege, and the amendment was rejected—ayes, 93; nays, 125.

All other amendments were concurred in without division, and the bill passed.

THE TARIFF BILL CONSIDERED.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Hale of Maine in the chair) on the Tariff Bill, entitled "a bill to further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government."

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on the Ways and Means, addressed the House in support of the bill. He reminded the House that exactly a year ago he had endeavored to show that there was no necessity for increased taxation, but now he would endeavor to show that there was a necessity for increased taxation, as he had sincerely believed at that time that the Government could get along without resorting to that most unwelcome of measures for the purpose of making receipts and expenses of the Government meet. The estimate of the total receipts of the Government for that year was at that time $281,777,972, and it was expected that out of that amount somewhere about nine millions could be applied to the sinking fund. The actual receipts for that year were $284,000,000 but there was a surplus only of $2,344,882 over and above the current expenses of the government. Last December, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts and expenses for the fiscal year to be such that there would be a surplus of nine millions to be applied to the sinking fund, but, in reality the actual receipts since that report was made were more widely different from estimates than they had been during any year for the last five years. The actual receipts had fallen far short of estimates for some causes not quite understood by those who made finance a study. Receipts from customs had begun to fall off, and had fallen off to the extent of $3,800,000, or about $100,000 day. If that falling off continued during the year, there would be

A DEFICIT OF $35,000,000.

He made a statement of the comparative receipts and expenses of the Government since 1870, as follows: 1870—receipts, $411,000,000; expenditures. $309,000,000. 1871—receipts, $383,000,000; expenditures, $304,000,000. 1872—receipts, $374,000,000; expenditures, $277,000,000. 1873—receipts, $333,000,000; expenditures, $290,000,000. 1874—receipts, $289,000,000; expenditures, $287,000,000. Receipts for the first seven months the last fiscal year were $168,000,000, and for the corresponding seven months this year were $165,000,000 being a falling off of $3,000,000. Up to the 20th of December, receipts came very near the estimates. From that day to the 1st of January, they had fallen off very seriously. For three or four days after that they had recuperated, and had even gone a few hundred dollars beyond the estimates; then they had begun to fall back so that there had been a falling off since the 20th of December, of from three and a half to four million dollars, and yet the best statement that the Secretary of the Treasury could make was in regard to the receipts. The reduction of expenditures was the work of Congress—the reduction of receipts was not the work of Congress but the work of those influences on trade and business over which Congress did not assume to exercise control.

The falling off in internal revenue was much less than in customs. The last report showed that receipts from internal revenue had gone beyond the estimates of the Treasury Department so that whatever evidence of internal prosperity that fact supplied, the condition of the country was more gratifying than it would otherwise have been. He then proceeded to comment on the failure of the Treasury Department to comply with the law requiring one per cent. of receipts from customs to be applied to the sinking fund, so that instead of $417,556,056 being applied to it there had only been $141,000,002 paid into it.

Mr. BECK intimated that besides the amount mentioned by Mr. Dawes, there had been over four hundred millions of public debt redeemed and cancelled in the shape of seven-thirty bonds and three per cent. certificates.

Mr. DAWES—I mean the reduction of the bonded debt, the entire reduction of which is $381,467,087.

THE SINKING FUND LAW VIOLATED.

Mr. NIBLACK agreed with Mr. Dawes that the purchase of bonds was no compliance with the law as to the sinking fund and that the law had been persistently disregarded until this time and he asked what explanation Dawes could give of that noncompliance with the law. He himself had been utterly astounded when he had come to look into it and to see how the faith of the Government had been indirectly violated in a matter which was regarded by foreigners as essential to public faith and honor.

Mr. DAWES stated that Secretary Boutwell had every year during his administration, set apart for the sinking fund every dollar which the law required. Secretary Richardson had failed to do so, but had applied the receipts of the Government to meet its current expenditures, and had called on Congress to furnish him with means to meet the demands for the sinking fund. He went on to say that whatever impaired that sinking fund by one dollar, impaired the faith of the nation at home and abroad, and the fact that the sinking fund lacked two-thirds of the amount which should have been paid into it, had told on the credit of the nation and the value of its bonds in the markets of the world to an aggregate amount more than was sought to be raised under this bill.

Mr. DAWES went on to give statistics as to the manufacture of whisky and stock on hand in distilleries and bonded warehouses, and to defend and advocate the recommendation of the Committee on Ways and Means in regard to taxation on whisky. He estimated the increased revenue which the government would derive from the bill as follows: Whisky, $16,840,000 tobacco, $4,6000,00; sugar, $8,213,000; restoration of ten per cent. on manufactured goods; $8,000,000, in all about thirty-seven and three-quarter millions. From this was to be deducted about two and a half millions loss by the repeal of the tax on matches, leaving a net increase of $35,437,000 which would just about meet the estimated requirements of the government.

But I have to say this, that any attempt at general tariff legislation at this time will be fatal to the object of the Committee on Ways and Means, and to purpose which, I believe actuates Congress. If you open the door to general tariff legislation by letting in this item which bears upon one member, and that item which bears upon another, and so on you will load this bill so that it cannot possibly become a law at this session of Congress and the party in power is responsible for the legislation of the country, which is responsible for maintaining the public faith with a public creditor, which is responsible for furnishing means to carry on the government during the next two years; by any such unwise and indiscreet tampering with this bill, it will turn over the government into the hands of those who are not responsible in that particular, and who will be without the means of providing for the obligation of the government.

Mr. WOOD, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He proceeded to demonstrate by Treasury figures and estimates that there was no necessity for increased taxation, the receipts of the Government being ample to meet the expenditures.

Without taking action on the bill, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1875.

THE SENATE.

By a vote of 2 yeas to 26 nays the Senate refused to order to a third reading the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad bill, Messrs. Cameron and Flanagan being the only Senators who voted in the affirmative.

During the debate Mr. Frelinghuysen said the Committee on Railroads, during this session, had before them six or seven bills pending for subsidies. The Committee had considered them carefully, and had heard arguments and had concluded they would not report any of these bills favorably to the Senate. Many of the bills thus treated, he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MATTERS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Sargent to provide for the election of a delegate to Congress, and it was rejected by a vote of 21 to 29.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the journal to-day, on motion of Mr. Dawes, the House went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS obtained the floor and made an elaborate speech.

Mr. KELLY followed. He began by saying that the imposition of war taxes in a time of peace was as ill-judged as it was inopportune. He differed from the majority of his colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee, and attributed the financial distress, and the embarrassed condition of the country, to our vicious system of legislation.

At the close of Mr. Kelly's speech the further consideration of the revenue bill was postponed, and the House took up the Pension Appropriation bill.

The committee rose and then the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private Calender (Dunnell of Minnesota) in the chair,

A bill for the relief of certain legal creditors, whose moneys were confiscated by the Confederate Congress in Louisiana providing for the distribution of $203,334 pro rata was reported by the committee. Much opposition was manifested to it and finally, without taking a final vote on it, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 13, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to admit, free of duty, the diamond necklace presented by the Khedive of Egypt to Minnie Sherman Fitch. Ordered printed and referred.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Bogy instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law granting a subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, reported the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and hereby is instructed to inquire and report whether the United States or any department of the Government is legally bound to now carry into effect any contract made, pursuant to the act of June 1st, 1872, respecting additional mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan. Agreed to.

PROPOSED NEW GOVERNMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Allison. He modified that amendment so as to provide that the claims allowed under the act of June 20, 1874, shall be presented for exchange within four months of the passage of this act, and if not so presented the privilege of thus exchanging shall not be exercised by any holder of any such claim; also, prohibiting the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the District from issuing any bond as provided in the act of June 20, 1874, after the expiration of four months from the passage of this act, and providing that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to in any manner pledge the faith of the United States to the payment of any debt of the District of Columbia or cities of Washington and Georgetown other than provided for by the act of '74 and the amendments thereto as to fifty-year bonds therein referred to. The amendment was agreed to.

THE LIQUOR CLAUSE AMENDED.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out in the fifty-second section the clause making the owner of premises wherein spirituous liquors are sold liable for damages to any person who shall be injured, in person or property, by any intoxicated person obtaining liquor from such premises. Agreed to.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend the forty-ninth section, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to sell or give liquor without being licensed to do so, by adding to the clause, providing it shall not apply to the private residence or domestic circle of any person the words "nor shall it include any society or association not of a business or a commercial character." Agreed to.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the twenty-fifth section of the bill relating to compulsory education. He said it prohibited any one from employing a child under the age of eighteen years who had not attended school fourteen weeks during the year. If a parent or guardian refused to send a child to school, the punishment should not be visited on the child by denying such a child employment.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the latter part of the section, which prohibited the employment of such a child. Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 23.

The question then being on the motion of Mr. Thurman, to strike out the whole section, it was rejected—yeas, 23; nays, 29.

Mr. THURMAN then moved to amend the twenty-fifth section so as to require compulsory education of children between the ages of eight and fifteen years, instead of between the ages of six and eighteen, as reported by the Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend so as to provide that all vouchers and accounts shall be audited by the fifth auditor of the Treasury instead of the second, and first Comptroller instead of the second. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, Mr Morton renewed his amendment to the third section to have two of the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the district, and one appointed by the President.

This amendment was rejected after it had been amended, to provide for the appointment of two commissioners by the President and the election of one by the people.

Similar amendments having been offered by Mr. Edmunds and others, and being disposed of in like manner, Mr. Edmunds said it was evident the Senate was playing at cross purposes, and as they were in the hands of the Philistines, he moved the Senate adjourn. Agreed to—yeas, 28, nays, 19.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After the passage of the Pension and Military Academy bills, the bill for the equalization of bounties was taken up by a vote of 96 to 48.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

The bill for the payment to every noncommissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner and private soldier, including those borne on the rolls as slaves who served in the army and were honorably discharged $8 33⅓ a month for the term of his service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, with a deduction of all bounties heretofore paid by the United States. Substitutes, or such as were prisoners of war at the time of enlistment are excluded; also such as were discharged as minors, or at their own request from other cause than disability incurred in service prior to the 19th of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to reenlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or navy service. Where the soldier is dead the bounty is to be paid to the widow, if not remarried, or to their minor child or children.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend by making the bill apply also to sailors and marines.

Mr. GUNCKEL allowed the amendment to be offered, but said it would add ten millions to the cost of the bill which already amounted to $20,000,000.

Messrs. COMINGO and PARKER advocated an amendment which would make the bill apply to eleven Missouri regiments mustered in the service, and who served three years as a home guard.

Comingo's amendment was admitted and agreed to that the act should extend to all soldiers mustered into the service of the United States, and subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States.

Comingo and Myers' amendments were agreed to; also, an amendment offered by Mr. Shanks to include the Indians.

The bill was then passed—yeas, 177; nays, 39.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on War Claims, reported a bill to pay claims allowed by Commissioners of Claims and moved the previous question on its passage, but pending a vote and amid great confusion arising from the efforts of a dozen members to be recognized, the House at six o'clock adjourned.

POLITICAL.

SAVANNAH, February 11.—A special to the morning news from Tallahassee says: C. W. Jones, Democrat from Escambia county was elected United States Senator. Following is the vote: C. W. Jones, Democrat, 40; Bisbee, Radical, 25; rest scattering. Jones had the unanimous support of the Democrats and Independent Republicans.

THE CONTEST IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn. February 11.—All the political factions in the Legislature had a caucus to a late hour last night without any decisive conclusion. The Ramsey men demanded of the Davis men but failed to obtain a final answer to the propositions previously submitted to withdraw both Ramsey and Davis and all republicans agree to go into the caucus and nominate some man on whom all can unite. The Davis men are said to have sent word to the Democrats that if a coalition is to be effected it must be done at once, as after to-day Davis would be withdrawn. The Democrats responded by proposing a strong Democratic platform based on the Democratic platform of New York and Minnesota last fall and finally the emasculated platform on which Angus Cameron was elected in Wisconsin. To this no decisive answer was vouchsafed. The sixteenth joint ballot taken at noon to-day was without significance. Ramsey had 44 votes, Lochien 46, Davis 33; scattering about as usual.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Clerk presented a petition from citizens of Westmoreland county praying for the passage of a stay law.

The morning hour was occupied by bills favorably reported from Committees and bills read in place or introduced.

ACT PERMITTING DEFENDANTS TO TESTIFY CONSIDERED.

A discussion on the act permitting defendants to testify in Criminal cases occupied most of the time of the Senate. Messrs. Cutter, Strang, Ermentrout, Yerkes, Rowland and Albright favored the bill and Messrs. Dill, Chalfant and McKinley opposed.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were passed on first reading.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Act to secure children the benefits of elementary education.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution.

ACT REGULATING BANKS.

Act of incorporation regulating banks of discount and deposit.

Act to codify laws relating to the insane.

Act to provide a remedy for irregularity in sealing up jury wheels, and in custody thereof.

Act to enable the Sheriff of any county to replace the old jury wheel by a new one

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Act declaring promissory notes, containing confession of judgment or warrant of attorney to confess judgment negotiable.

THE FREE PIPE LINE BILL PASSES FIRST READING.

The supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, approved April 29, 1874, extending the provisions of said act to embrace within the provisions of the same the transportation of oil and natural gas by means of a pipe line was called.

Mr. DAVIS of Philadelphia, moved to recommit the above bill to the Committee on Corporations.

After a discussion, the yeas and nays were demanded. The vote stood—yeas, 19; nays, 20; so the bill passed the first reading, but it is by no means certain that it will finally pass the Senate.

ACTS MAKING MUNICIPAL BONDS LEGAL.

Act making legal and valid all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by municipal corporations for value.

Act to prevent the defiling of ice upon ponds creeks, rivers, &c., owned and leased for the production of ice.

SEPARATE COURTS.

Act authorizing the holding of separate courts at the same time in counties in which the Court constituted two or more law judges.

Act fixing the compensation of township officers.

Act in relation to bonds of indemnity given sheriffs in their official capacity of executing writs.

Act regulating the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics in the State.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The annual report of the Monongahela Navigation Company was laid before the House.

The morning session was taken up by bills which have been read in place and bills on second reading, all of which have been published.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 o'clock and bills on second reading occupied the entire time.

Mr. HUHN (Philadelphia) called up the Free Pipe Line bill and endeavored to have the same recommitted to the Committee on Corporations, which would virtually have smothered the bill.

Mr. LONG (Allegheny) said this was only a dodge to defeat the bill, and he and Mr. Hasson demanded the yeas and nays on Huhn's motion.

The vote to recommit stood—yeas, 90; nays, 78. Lost, as it required a two-third vote to recommit the bill.

This vote indicates the status of the Pipe Line bill in the House. If it had been referred to the Committee, it should not have been passed this session.

Adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Joseph F. Denniston and Joseph H. Gray are here, asking the passage of a general banking law enabling individual liability banks to get a State charter.

John Warden, a prominent Pittsburgh oil refiner is here, actively opposing the Free Pipe Line bill.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House report negatively against the increase of officers of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG February 12, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Petitions were presented from four thousand citizens of Philadelphia, asking for an appropriation of $200,000 to establish a State Homeopathic hospital for the insane.

Petitions of a like import from citizens of Berks, Tioga, Lycoming, York, Beaver, Bedford and Lancaster counties were also presented.

PETITIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE FREE PIPE LINE BILL.

Mr. DAVIS (Philadelphia) presented a memorial from the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, praying for such action on the Free Pipe bill as will protect the interests of the State and preserve the petroleum trade to the Commercial Emporium of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HERR presented a petition from a large number of citizens of the State in favor of the passage of a pipe law.

ACT RELATIVE TO GUNPOWDER.

Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny) introduced a bill to prevent the storing, receiving and hauling of gun powder within the corporate limits of boroughs and cities.

The following bills were passed finally

Act defining a limitation in prosecutions for forgery.

Act to permit postage stamps to be issued to the Lieutenant Governor.

A joint resolution providing for the pay of a Sergeant-at-Arms, clerk and witnesses in the investigation ordered by the Senate as to the liability of the expenses incurred by the State in suppressing the Susquehanna riot.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

John O'Neill of Titusville, and Geo. Ross of Oil City, were appointed by the Governor as notaries public for a term of three years.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE HOUSE.

A large number of petitions were presented and properly referred.

Mr. YEAKEL submitted the following:

Resolved, When the House adjourns today, if the Senate concur, it be to meet again on Wednesday at half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. WILSON moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

The motion was debated by Messrs. Morgan of Lawrence, Brown of Erie, Parker, Good and Yeakel, when it was agreed to—yeas, 130; nays, 43.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) submitted a resolution that the House rule No. 58 be so amended as to provide for a session on Saturday. Not agreed to.

Mr. GEHR submitted the following, which was laid over under the rule.

Resolved, That no leave of absence be granted any member for the next ten days except on account of sickness.

ANOTHER RADICAL OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH USING CORRUPT MEANS TO SECURE HIS ELECTION.

Mr. WITHINGTON submitted the following:

Whereas, It is alleged by certain citizens of Philadelphia that William H. Ringgold, a member of the House, while he was a candidate for election to the seat he now holds did commit acts in strict and gross violation of the Constitution and election laws passed in pursuance thereof. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be fully empowered to investigate said case and charges made in the petition and to that end they be empowered to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOLFE called for the reading of the report of the Committee of the Senate in Colahan's case and the petition in connection therewith. He claimed that that case was precisely similar to the one now proposed to be brought before the House and the arguments of the Committee of the Senate were equally applicable. He hoped the House would reject the resolution.

Mr. FAUNCE did not think the cases were parallel and hepod the resolution would pass.

Mr. LUSK favored the resolution.

Mr. HUHN hoped it would be a long while before the House would establish a precedent appointing a committee to investigate the character of its members. That was the effect of the resolution now under consideration, and he hoped it would not prevail.

MINORITY REPORT RELATIVE TO TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

After some further debate, participated in by Messrs. Morgan, of Lawrence, Wolfe and Parker, the hour of twelve o'clock arrived, when the matter was dropped in order to permit Mr. Mitchell to submit the minority report of the Committee of Judiciary, General, in relation to the investigation of the accounts of the State Treasurer which was received, after which the House adjourned until half-past seven o'clock next Monday evening.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when the cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was resumed: What prevented my signing the tripartite agreement at first was because Mr. Bowen's name was not attached to the clause prepared for him; afterward Bowen signed it first; I did second and Mr. Beecher last, signing over my name; this paper was not executed in duplicate, but only one copy was signed; Wilkinson has several copies prepared for publication; this signed copy was given to H. B. Claflin; I do not know if any person was present when I signed it; I cannot say if Wilkinson, Storrs, Claflin or Freeland were then present; possibly Moulton may have been present, but I do not remember the place or time at which this paper was signed; I cannot now remember who got the paper after it was signed; I think I got a check from Bowen on the night of the signing of the arbitration; I did not sign the arbitration without getting a check, but obtained it half an hour after my name was written to it, though Wilkinson said to the contrary before the Investigating Committee; I put in type

BOWEN'S LETTER,

with contents, about the end of March, 1871; I discussed it with Oliver Johnson before it was put into type; I showed the slips at this time to Moulton, Mr. Beecher and my counsel, but do not remember showing it to any other persons; I think I attended Plymouth Church all the way down to the spring of 1870; I do not remember how many times I went there in 1866, probably eight or nine times, nor can I recollect how often in 1867; I never passed but one night at Mrs. Woodhull's house, but generally left there about eleven o'clock at night; I never stayed there until the small hours of the morning.

MRS. WOODHULL TAKES TILTON THROUGH HER HOUSE.

I went through the house on one occasion with her and found that all the rooms were bare except the room she occupied with her husband; this was shortly after my acquaintance with her; on the lower floor only the parlor was furnished; she told me her house had been called a house of ill-repute, and she took me through it to show me it was a bare, empty house; that was one of the circumstances that led me to believe she was a traduced woman; I never heard it was ever furnished during my acquaintance with her; I do not remember that any letters or papers came into my hands from Moulton; after the Bacon publication I went to him before my sworn statement was prepared and asked him to see some of the papers in his possession; I never copied or received copies of any of these documents which were in Moulton's possession, for he was very angry when I asked him and refused me.

The Court here took the customary recess.

After recess, Mr. Evarts continued Tilton's cross-examination. Witness had a few papers in his hand, which he handed to Mr. Evarts and said, this is the first draft of

THE "TRUE STORY,"

and is all that I have been able to find.

Mr. Evarts then read a portion of the "True Story," and asked witness if he remembered the parts read. The reply was generally that he did not remember the phraseology, as it was so long ago, but he was of the opinion that in substance his statement was the same as read by the council.

Mr. Evarts read an account of the interview in the statement between Bowen and the witness and in which the former stated that the latter should demand Beecher's retirement from Plymouth pulpit and the editorship of the Christian Union.

The witness replied that he remembered something like this and he also recollected incorporating his demand for Beecher's retirement in his "True Story;" I never remember saying that Beecher was responsible for my quarrel with Bowen, or that the whole Plymouth church people were hypocrites, and that if I wished I could blow their roof off, but I remember Oliver Johnson making the latter statement; I had an interview with Schultz in the latter part of 1871, in company with Mr. Woodruff, but I never used such an expression; in a conversation with Schultz I said my wife was as

PURE AS THE DRIVEN SNOW

and as an angel; I know Mr. Southwick; he was one of my contributors to the Golden Age; I never remember saying to him that I knew Mrs. Woodhull to be as pure as an angel; if I did say so I must have been "chaffing."

A SENSATION.

The production by Mr. Evarts of a copy of the "True Story" created quite a sensation, as heretofore it was generally understood that it was destroyed.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for the plaintiff objected to the reading of it, and Mr. Beach said the objection, sir, assumes this form, that they are now giving secondary evidence of an instrument, the loss of which they have not proven. There is no evidence but that the original exists in their possession, or in the possession of some person over whom they have apparently absolute control, and until they prove the loss of the instrument, they cannot resort to this mode of proving it.

Judge Neilson—It has not been traced to their possession.

Mr. Beach—It has been traced to the possession of Mrs. Tilton.

Judge Neilson—By whom it was destroyed.

Mr. Beach—By whom this witness was informed it was destroyed, but it turns out that a portion of it was afterward found by this witness after Mrs. Tilton left his house Now, whether or not she is in possession of the other portion of this original document does not appear.

Judge Neilson—He might have it, and it could not be found.

Mr. Beach—That they don't show They have given no proof of the loss by tracing it from the hands of the person into whose custody it was originally put. If the original instrument is lost, and there is a copy of it, an authentic copy of it—the possession of which they don't disclaim, that is the best secondary evidence of the contents. Now, our object is, only, that, without any of this proof, giving them license to introduce secondary evidence, the course now followed by the counsel is improper.

Judge Neilson—I think, in view of the circumstances, that the paper was in the hands of Mrs. Tilton, and understood to have been destroyed, and there is a small portion finally found and only a portion, and this witness is ignorant of any more. He may take this course whether he has got the correct copy or not.

The Court here adjourned for the day, Mr. Evarts announcing that he would close the cross-examination to-morrow morning.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Proceedings of Annual Session.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 14.—The report of the Committee on Transportation was adopted: the committee say that several important plans for providing more extensive and cheaper means of transportation have been presented to them, including the Texas Pacific Railroad. The plan for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the project of a double steel track freight railroad from New York to Missouri, each of these projects is national in its character and their successful competition would encourage in a wonderful degree the producing interests of the country. The time has come when it is the mission and duty of the government to take such measures as will encourage the productive interests of the nation which have hitherto received too little attention, and the National Grange should urge upon Congress the immediate importance and vital necessity of such action as will look to providing cheap and rapid transportation between all sections of the country and the markets of the world. The opening of the mouth of the Mississippi river is a pressing necessity in view of the fact that so large a territory is dependent on this outlet for its products, and we urge upon our legislators the necessity of taking such measures as will open this river to the commerce of the world at the earliest possible moment.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.

The Committee on Tobacco Trade offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that the large agricultural districts suffer great losses from the working of the United States laws taxing tobacco, which tax falls exclusively on citizens of the United States, and whereas, by said laws and laws of foreign countries relating to duties on tobacco, the general commerce is fettered and national wealth decreased. It is therefore resolved by the National Grange that Congress be earnestly requested to initiate such steps as may be necessary to repeal all laws taxing tobacco, and that Congress be requested to urge the general government to use its best offices with foreign governments to induce them to reduce duties on tobacco.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Grange also adopted the report of the Committee on the Centennial Exposition, declaring that no provision has been made whereby patrons of husbandry can be represented as an association, and that the Exposition Commissioners have provided no adequate plan through which the agricultural interests of the country can be systematically and fully represented; they therefore recommend that further consultation be sought with the Directors of the Exposition, to ascertain whether a modification of their plans may be effected so as to secure proper recognition of American agriculture.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, February 11.—The following is the Conservative proposition of adjustment submitted to the Congressional Committee:

First—The election of 1872, now before Congress, is not to be included in the adjustment.

Second—The election of Treasurer and members of the General Assembly of 1874 to be submitted to Messrs. Hoar, Wheeler, Frye and Marshall, it being distinctly understood that those returned both by the Returning Board and Conservative Committee to be accepted as legally elected.

Third—The House of Representatives to be organized de novo on a basis of the Committee's award.

Fourth—The House of Representatives, when organized, to send to W. P. Kellogg, acting Governor, and to the Senate as constituted by the award of the Committee, a message, informing him that the House is organized and ready to proceed to business.

Fifth—The Conservative members all to sign an agreement that while not approving or recognizing the legality of the government known as the Kellogg Government, we agree not to disturb the Executive because of his past political acts, so long as he is sustained by the President.

Sixth—Members of the House of Representatives returned by arbitration, not to be changed except by death, resignation or expulsion for just cause.

Seventh—The Senators returned by the arbitration are to be seated.

This proposition was adopted by a vote of 59 to 8, and a committee appointed to hand it to Mr. Wheeler.

THE PROPOSITION NOT ACCEPTED.

The Committee left on the morning of the 9th for Mobile, with the proposition in their pockets, and that night the following reply was received:

MOBILE, Feb. 9, 1875.

To the Hon. John Young, St. James' Hotel, Chairman:

Your proposition is not accepted.

[Signed] W. A. WHEELER.

MARINE NEWS.

Steamer Aground.

PLYMOUTH, February 14.—The steamship Leipsig, from Bremen and Southampton for Baltimore, ran aground to-day off Start Point in a dense fog. Her passengers and mails have been landed.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

STORMY PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, February 12.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Senate bill was resumed.

General de Cissey ascended the tribune, and said: President MacMahon has not authorized the Ministers to interfere in the debate on Constitutional bills, but the vote of yesterday alters the nature of the institutions proposed, and deprives Constitutional laws of that character, without which Conservative interests will be endangered. The Government must defend Conservative interests. It cannot agree to yesterday's resolution of the Assembly, and informs you of this before the resolution is made final.

The announcement caused a profound sensation, and was followed by a stormy debate.

M. Charneyron, of the Right Centre, denounced the votes of yesterday as a Communistic revenge, and warned Deputies that it was leading the country to an abyss. He declared that he and his friends would oppose the third reading of the bill as amended.

An amendment offered by M. Bardoux of the Left, providing that each department elect three Senators was adopted. This was incorporated with the amendment of yesterday which provides that Senators should be chosen by the same electors as Deputies, and the entire amendment was then adopted as a substitute for the first clause of the bill by a vote of 380 yeas to 253 nays. The remainder of the bill including amendments introduced by the Left defining the qualifications of persons eligible to the Senatorship, was adopted clause by clause.

A motion was then made to proceed to the third reading of the bill. This was rejected on a division of the House by a vote of 345 yeas to 357 nays. The Senate bill is therefore defeated.

M. Brisson, of the extreme Left, declared that the Assembly had proved itself powerless and moved that elections for a new Assembly be held on the 4th of April, 1875.

M. Waddington of the Left Centre argued that the last vote had only defeated one of the many plans for organizing a Senate, and he introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of Senators by the Assembly, Councils General, the Colonies and the Institute.

M. Van Train, Conservative Republican, submitted a bill proposing the election of Senators by a method similar to that employed in the election of President in the United States. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Assembly.

The Duke De Cazes declared that ministers held themselves responsible for the declaration which they had been authorized to make by Marshal MacMahon through General de Cissey. He pointed out the dangers of dissolution, and reminded the Assembly of the pledges it had given in regard to constitutional laws.

M. Gambetta made a speech in the course of which he asserted that the Constitution would have been vetoed if the ministry had not sheltered itself behind MacMahon's sword. He attributed failure to princely ambition.

M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, opposed dissolution. A demand for a vote of urgency on M. Brisson's motion, was refused by 266 yeas to 407 nays.

Bills submitted by M. Waddington and Van Train, were referred to the Committee of Thirty. The Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

THE LIBEL CASE OF A GENERAL.

The trial of the action of libel brought by General Wimpffen against M de Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays for statements made in that journal concerning the plaintiff's conduct at Sedan was opened to-day. Generals Ducrot, Lebrun, Galifet and others were examined. General Ducrot testified that it would have been possible for a part of the army to reach Mezieres if General Wimpffen had not impeded its retreat. The plan suggested by the latter to cut through the German lines was impracticable. No such attempt could have succeeded. It was the Emperor who caused the white flag to be hoisted at Sedan. He did so to save bloodshed.

CHINA.

RUMOR OF THE SUICIDE OF THE EMPRESS FALSE.

SHANGHAE, February 12.—A feeling of uncertainty prevails with regard to the Imperial throne Although the son of Prince Chun has been elected under the title of Kwang Sew, it is thought possible that this arraugement may be disturbed.

The rumors that Empress A. Lon Te committed suicide after the death of the Emperor were unfounded. She is reported to be enciente. Should the issue be a son, he will be the legitimate heir. In the event of his accession to the throne, the Empress mother and Empress dowager would be appointed joint regents during the minority.

ENGLAND.

THREATENED WITHDRAWAL OF IRISH MEMBERS

LONDON, February 12.—The Dublin Irishman says: Home rule members of the Parliament propose to formally submit a demand for the repeal of the act of union and on its rejection they will withdraw in a body from the imperial Parliament.

AN AMERICAN ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.

Edward Kendall, an American theatrical manager, was accidentally poisoned yesterday.

CANADA.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

TORONTO, Ont., February 13.—The adjourned debate on the Amnesty question was resumed last night. Mr. Mousseau closed a long speech by moving an amendment in favor of a complete amnesty, which was voted down—yeas, 21, nays, 152. Mr. McKenzie's resolution was then carried—yeas, 126; nays, 50. The resolution recommends amnesty to all except Reil, Lepine and O'Donohue, who are to be banished for five years.

SPAIN.

EX-MARSHALL BAZAINE RECEIVES AN UNWELCOME SERENADE.

BAYONNE, Febarnary 13.—Ex Marshall Bazaine arrived at Santander yesterday. The French

FIRE PROOF COTTAGES.

The Merchants,' Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Chicago advertised last autumn for specifications for cheap brick fire-proof cottages, such as it would be within the means of any mechanic to build who owned a lot. The bank lends a large part of its funds to mechanics with which to build homes, and hence the enterprise was, so to speak, in its line of business. In response to the advertisements, twenty-eight specifications have been received, on which a committee composed of Louis Wahl, N. S. Bouton, Mr. Grannis, Mr. Drew, and Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. B. C. Miller is now passing judgment, and will award the prize of $1,000.

The bank, according to agreement, owns all the plans and specifications, and will soon issue them with drawings in pamphlet form. The first cottage erected under any plan will be submitted to a fire test—that is to say, rough floors will be laid, windows and doors put in, and a conflagration started, and after all the combustible material has been consumed, it is specified that the walls and ceiling must be intact, so that the finishing can be proceeded with, without repairs, excepting to such parts as were intended should be consumed.

The officers of the bank and the committee to determine the prize are highly pleased with the results submitted to them by the architectural fraternity. Plans and specifications have been received from all parts of the country, and some wonderfully low figures are reached; a number of them proposing to put up fire-proof brick cottages for less than $1,000.

Here are some specimens. A cottage to cost $978 is 21x30 feet, and contains five rooms, a hall, a closet, a pantry. The foundations are laid in clay, on plank, the walls are to be twelve-inch hollow, the partitions are to be of brick, the ceiling is to be plastered and then cemented for fire-proof purposes, with a cornice of brick. Door-sills and window trimmings are to be of artificial stone. In front is to be a wire fence, and an asphalt walk will pass from the front along the side and at the rear to a brick out-house and coal-house.

One to cost $1,400, is a two story brick with basement, containing two large rooms on the first floor and three bedrooms above. The ceilings are to be of corrugated iron. This building is entirely fire-proof. Without basement it will cost $1,300.

Another, to cost $1,500, is a handsome one story and a half cottage, for all practical purposes as good as two stories. The roof is to be of slate. On the first floor are a parlor, a kitchen, a scullery, and a bath-room and coal-bin. On the second floor are three bedrooms and a chamber.

There are plans for $2,000 and $2,500 houses all fire-proof and equally cheap for their size; and also plans for stores with dwellings above, and plans for rooms on the combination principle.

A BAD YEAR ON OPERA.

[New York Telegram to Chicago Times.]

The New York Times of to-morrow will announce a sad and important failure in opera: "There will be no spring season of Italian opera at the Academy this year. For some weeks the probabilities of a series of representations by Mr. Strakosch's artists have been growing more and more slender, and finally the project has been relinquished. We hear that the Operatic Company will be transformed into a concert troupe, and it is even whispered that Mlle. Albani is to return to Europe at once. The financial condition of the country and the ever increasing expenses of impressari have brought about this unfortunate state of affairs, in consequence of which Italian opera in the United States is once more on the insecure footing from which, at one time, there seemed a likelihood of its removal."

FATAL GAME OF "BLIND MAN'S BUFF."

We are informed that on Friday a week a son, aged fifteen years, of Mr. Joel Kauffman, of Windsor township, this county, died from the effects of injuries which he received by a fall several days previous. It appears the boy was playing "blind man's buff," in company with a number of playmates, in his father's barn, and while blindfolded he ran with considerable force against a door leading down a stairway, which flew open, and he fell a distance of about eight feet, resulting in the fracture of his skull and in some internal injuries. The unfortunate lad suffered most excrutiating pain, until death came to his relief.—(York (Pa.) Gazette.

TWO TROTTING HORSES KILL EACH OTHER.

While trotting on the ice above Pawtucket Falls, Lowell, Monday afternoon, Henry Brown's gelding "Goodby" was run into by H. C. Drew's colt, and both animals were killed, the former dying almost instantly, being pierced through the neck by one of the shafts. The colt trotted a few rods after the collision and then dropped dead. The horses were being driven in opposite directions, and neither driver saw the other until too late to avert the accident. "Good-by" was valued at about $1,000, and the colt at $600. Mr. Drew lost a valuable horse at Lawrence last fall by an accident.—(Worcester Spy.

A BOOK-KEEPER in a Brooklyn firm, having discovered that some person was in the habit of robbing the money drawer in the safe, fixed a loaded pistol in such a way that the weapon would be discharged by opening the drawer, unless acquainted with the arrangement. A few days afterwards the thief fell into the trap, and was badly wounded. He proved to be a young man named John Flannigan, employed by the firm.

A MAN called upon a lawyer the other day, and began to state his case in a rather abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice; I'm a husband-in-law." "A what?" spoke out the learned counsel. "Husband-in-law!" "I have never seen that defined in domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is? Sir, you're no lawyer; you're an ignoramus!—I am a husband-in-law, but not in fact, sir—my wife's run off."

A TELEGRAM was received at the Mayor's office on Saturday night from C. W. Hickey, Chief of Police, Chicago, stating that a fine span of horses, with silver mounted harness and a new top buggy, had been recovered in that city from thieves. The horses and buggy were supposed to have been stolen in this city and the Chicago official telegraphed for information.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, February 12. Sometime since, 195 ex-Federal soldiers published a statement that a reign of terror existed in this State, and that they had carried their lives in their hands for ten years.

On the promulgation of this statement, Gov. Garland directed the prosecuting attorney to have the parties summoned before the Grand Jury then in session, and if the facts as stated were found to be true, that the guilty parties be prosecuted. He also sent a special message to the Legislature, advising the enactment of more severe laws than are now contained on the statute books for the punishment of the Ku-Klux, in case it was thought the laws were not already sufficiently severe.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The report of the Grand Jury is published to-day, in which they state that about forty of the parties were examined, and the jury was not able, after diligent questioning, to find a single instance in which any man had been deprived of his right to vote, or any other right, but on the contrary, unusual quiet prevails.

The report concludes as follows: The charges made as to intimidation and terrorism were confessedly based not upon personal or positive information, but merely upon public rumor and newspaper reports, and the evidence as to the existence of a secret organization known as the White League or any similar organization was absolutely nothing. We could find but one man who knew of any said to belong to such an organization and upon summoning the party accused we found that the organization to which he belonged, and upon which was based the rumor of his being a White Leaguer was the Knights of Pythias, an order similar in its character to the Masons and Odd Fellows.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The matter of the communication of the Union Pacific Railroad Company was one of the subjects before the Cabinet to-day, and different members present expressed their individual views upon the proposition of President Dillon, though of course it remains for the Secretary of the Treasury to decide what recommendation he will make to Congress on the subject. It seems not unlikely that some arrangement will be agreed upon between the government and the railroad company, provided some changes are made in their offer which will be more acceptable than the proposition now at hand. This, it is thought, would be preferable to commencing a series of

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE DECIDED UPON.

The views expressed by the Cabinet were favorable, but they suggested that the charges necessary to be made by the company should be in relation to the details of adjustment and times of payment. The amount of the Company's offer is more than one-half of transportation and five per cent. which the government claims, and this, it is said, is more than the government would obtain even admitting the suit on five per cent. should be decided in its favor. It now appears that the treaties pending in the Senate will necessitate an extra session of that body, and the President will soon issue his proclamation for that purpose.

BANK NOTE PRINTING.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day settled the bank note printing controversy. A vote to have one impression printed outside of the Treasury Department was lost by five yeas to six nays and the proposition to have two impressions printed outside was agreed to. This is to apply not only to National Bank notes but to greenbacks. A majority of the Committee—seven for and four against—favor a distinctive paper for all Government securities, and leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury what class of paper it shall be. The subject of water-proofing of notes was ordered to be referred by the Secretary of the Treasury to a skilled committee of three experts, who shall report as to whether it is available, and if so what is a fair equivalent. The committee took no action on the printing of postoffice and revenue stamps and fractional currency, which will leave the printing where it now is, divided between the Treasury and private firms.

ANOTHER INHARMONIOUS RADICAL CAUCUS.

At the adjourned Republican caucus to-night there were not more than fifty or sixty members of the House present but no Senators. The discussion commenced on the motion made last night by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, to strike out of the bill reported from the Caucus Committee the section making the carrying or exhibiting of arms at Southern polls, for the purpose of intimidating voters, etc., a penal offense. The ground of objection urged by Mr. Smith, of Virginia, was that the section drew a distinction between the North and South in that respect.

Messrs. Willard of Michigan, Whitely Hale of Maine and Smith of Virginia, favored the motion last named declaring his opposition to the entire bill.

Mr. Walls (colored) of Florida, made a violent speech against the motion to strike out. He was followed by Messrs. Tremain and Kasson on the same side.

The motion to strike out the section was finally adopted by a large majority. The bill as thus amended was then directed to be reported to the House.

It authorizes the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in certain cases, conditionally increases the election machinery as applicable to the Southern States, and visits with severe penalties all violations of its provisions. The discussion developed the fact that one half of those present would not be bound by the action of the caucus.

Messrs. Pierce, Halley, of Connecticut, and others openly declared they would vote as they pleased when the bill came before the House.

Mr. Garfield took strong ground against the bill declaring that if it should be passed, it would mean

A THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM

to which he was totally opposed. Speaker Blaine followed in a speech taking a similar view of the question. Mr. Shanks spoke in favor of the bill without adulteration.

The caucus was not harmonious, some of the members declaring that the bill, if passed into a law would, in the highest degree, prove injurious to the Republican party.

Mr. Dawes and several other gentlemen who opposed the bill last night were not present during the evening. A number of gentlemen left the caucus before a conclusion had been reached. The meeting continued till after midnight.

BREVITIES.

A. H. Whiting telegraphed from Philadelphia saying he will be here to-morrow, to testify before the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the Pacific Mail Subsidy.

The House Committee on Appropriations agree to recommend an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars to defray the expenses attending the displays of several departments of the government at the Centennial Exposition.

Customs receipts for the week ending February 6, were as follows: New York, $2,980,804; Boston, 379,289; Philadelphia, $202,795; Baltimore, $82,603; New Orleans for the week ending January 30, $23,769.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day, agreed to amend the new revenue bill so that Melado will pay sugar duty.

Representative Beck had his wrist broken by a fall on the ice last evening, and was confined to his house to-day.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Action on the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty has been delayed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in order to consult with Secretary Fish as to the possibility of other governments claiming a right to take advantage of its provisions under the "most favored nation" clause in several existing treaties. With a view to obviating all difficulty or controversy on this point, Senator Hager has suggested to Secretaey Fish that tobacco might be included in the list of articles of American production which the Sandwich Islands shall admit free of duty. If this were done, it is believed, no other nation would have any desire to be placed on the same footing. Secretary Fish will submit the matter to the Cabinet.

It is also suggested that the treaty would gain strength if an amendment is made by the Senate pledging the Hawaiian Government against making any foreign alliance, or allowing any other nation to acquire naval stations, or other footholds on the Islands. If thus amended by the Senate, no complaint could be made by other nations against its ratification by Hawaii, the latter not proposing it.

PACIFIC MAIL.

Rufus Hatch has instructed Clark Bell, the attorney and counsel of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to begin proceedings at once to compel all parties who received any part of the money "abstracted" from the company by Stockwell and Irwin to promptly refund.

A telegram just received by Governor Brownlow announces that the House of Representatives of Georgia has unanimously passed a resolution approving Congressional aid to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and requesting Georgia Senators and Congressmen to vote for it.

A delegation of lawyers were at the Department of Justice to-day protesting against the approval of the Senate bill to facilitate cases before the United States Supreme Court.

OBITUARY.

Death of a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Samuel Hooper, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died this evening.

DEATH OF A BANKER.

PARIS, February 14.—M. Fould, banker, died yesterday.

BOSTON, February 14.—Brevet Major General George N. Macy died at his residence, in this city, on Saturday night. He accidentally fell on Friday afternoon, and a small pistol in his breast pocket was discharged, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury found in the case of Stephen L. Ernest, charged on thirteen indictment with illegal liquor selling, etc., as follows: On two indictments for selling liquor to habitual drunkards and intoxicated persons, defendant was found not guilty, and the prosecutrix Lavina Stockdale directed to pay the costs; guilty on two indictments of selling liquor on Sunday; not guilty of keeping a gambling house, the prosecutrix to pay the costs; guilty on six indictments for selling liquor to minors; not guilty of keeping a disorderly house.

Thomas J. Snyder, charged with seduction, fornication and bastardy, by Christiana Magdalena Kimmel, plead guilty of fornication and bastardy.

Frank Renn was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to minors, but convicted of selling without license. John Lacher prosecutor.

John Connors was acquitted of a charge of assault preferred by Frederick Quigg, and the costs were divided.

James Lacey was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee.

John Anderson was acquitted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Louis Miller, proprietor of the "Shell-bark," in Homestead, is on trial on eight charges of illegal liquor selling.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Thomas McMillan vs. John Wilson & Bro., an action to recover for a load of hay sold, is on trial.

In the case of Mellon Bros. vs. Agnes McKnight and A. L. Aiken, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiffs for $123 08.

In the case of W. J. Baughman vs. Agnes McKnight and A. L. Aiken, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. A juror was withdrawn and judgment confessed for $19 75.

In the case of John McIntyre vs. Chas. P. Badger; an action for rent, the jury found for plaintiff for $346 70.

The case of Dravo and McDonald vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Company is still on trial.

In the case of R. P. Burgan vs. James Riley, the jury found for defendant.

There will be no jury trials in tais Court to-day. The rising main case will be considered.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of R. Bracken vs. Mary W. Moore, administratrix of H. J. Moore, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff for $262 00.

In the case of Ann Murdock vs. Wm. Hays, the jury found for plaintiff for $500.

The jury were out in the case of G. W. Canfield for use vs. Richard Malone, Jona Truman and J. J. Rowe.

The case of W. W. Evans vs. Samuel McElhaney and James T. Wray, an action to recover damages for the breaking of a leg by falling into an excavation, is also on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A petition in bankruptcy having been filed against the Citizen's Oil Refining Company, the usual order to show cause was granted. The petition is signed by fourteen different banks.

Robert White, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Order made for a meeting of the creditors to consider a proposition of the debtor for compromise of their claims.

In the case of the United States vs. Wm. Britton, distiller of Brownsville, the bond for the release of the distillery and other property seized, presented, approved and the property ordered to be released.

Gotlib Siedle, debtor, Pittsburgh. The Register presented his report stating that the necessary number of creditors, representing the required amount, did not agree to the proposition of composition submitted by the debtor.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Titusville. An argument was had on the motion for an order directing A. W. Barry, Esq., to refund certain moneys obtained from the assignee, and an order was made directing him to pay the same into the Registry of the Court.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Louis Miller was convicted on six indictments for selling liquor to minors, on one for selling to an intoxicated person, and acquitted on one for selling to minors.

The jury were out in the case of Chas. Diebold, charged by Dennis O'Brien, with perjury.

Daniel Buss is on trial on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Mrs. Adora Jones. The prosecutrix alleges that her turkeys used to stray over on to the premises of the defendant in Moon township. She alleges that the defendant used to capture and kill them, or else so maim them as to render them useless. The defendant claims that the turkeys were constant trespassers, and admits that once he did throw stones at them and killed perhaps one or two.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Thomas McMillan vs. John Wilson & Bros., the jury found for plaintiff for thirty-three dollars.

The jury were still out in the case of Dravo & McDonald vs. the Pittsburgh Insurance Company.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of Samuel Plummer et al., executors of Arnold Plummer, deceased, vs. Michael O'Hara and wife, with notice to John R. Smith, terre tenant, found for plaintiffs for $4,737 35.

In the case of Fred. Luty, for use of the executors of Arnold Plummer, deceased us. Michael O'Hara and wife, the verdict was for plaintiff for $11,463 90.

In the case of Reed, Jones & Co. vs. S. S. Waters & Co., the jury found for plaintiffs for $135 50.

In the case of S. A. McClurg, administrator of John Mellon, deceased, vs. Henry Large, Jr., the jury found for defendant.

In the case of W. W. Evans vs. Samuel McElhaney and James T. Wray, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,735 00.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of the petition of Joseph J. Holden, for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and others, co-partners as the "Citizens bank," of Titusville. On motion of F. L. Seely, Esq., solicitor for petitioning debtor, all the names mentioned in said petition were stricken out except those hereinafter named, viz; Joseph J. Holden, Daniel H. Cady, Frederick W. Ames, Frederick Bates, Isaac G. Jackson, Charles C. Duffield, John Prothers and Lyman Stewart, partners as aforesaid, adjudged bankrupt and ordered to furnish the United States Marshal with a schedule of their creditors and inventary of their estate.

Burkhalter, Master & Co. vs. James M. Kintner Wycoming county. The debtors answer and demand for jury trial, having been filed a motion was made for an order for jury trial and argument on same by Mr. Jennings (for, and Mr. Kennedy against the same, after which an order was made refusing a trial by jury. And on motion of Mr. Kennedy the said debtor was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to E. N. Willard. Esq., Register.

John G. Eppler, bankrupt, Armstrong county. Argument on the motion for an injunction by Mr. Bingham for and Messrs Kennedy and Flinn against the same, after which the injunction was refused as to W. E. Schmertz & Co., and granted against Mahon, Bell & Co., Wm. Rowan and George Albree, Son & Co., and their agents and attorneys.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2. On motion of John F. Edmundson, Esq., Proctor, Paul Chestnut was allowed to intervene for wages.

In the cases of the United states vs. Jno M. Phillips, owner of the Steamer L. C McCormick, case of the United States vs. Alfred B. Reno; vs. Whitney Briggs, late Postmaster at Pithole, and others, on motion of the United States Attorney, the clerk was ordered to deposit the funds now in the registry of the court to the credit of the Treasury of the United States.

In the cases of the United States vs. the distillery of David Young, and the United States vs. one hundred and thirty-five packages of medicine owned by David Crawford, the Clerk was ordered, on motion of the United States Attorney, to draw checks on the United States Depository for the fund therein to the credit of the collectors for the districts in which the property is situated.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Tolphord was fined ten dollars and costs for cruelty to animals.

Nicholas Eismann, a boy, for stealing some corn from the field of John Hoffman was sentenced to pay a nominal fine and go ten days to jail.

John Laufman for attaching Adam Weber's autograph to an order for goods was sent to the Workhouse for a year.

Patrick McKeefer, convicted of selling liquor without license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

T. J. Snyder convicted of fornication and bastardy, Catharine Kimmel, prosecutrix, was sentenced to assume parental responsibilities.

Christian Englehart and Henry Mess, convicted of assault and battery, on Frank Hole, were sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and costs each.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

A preliminary order was granted the German Evangelical Protestant Church of Allegheny city on their application for an amendment of charter.

The hearing on the applicatior of Dr. A. M. Barr for benefit of insolvent laws was continued until Saturday next; as was also the quo warranto case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. August Ammon et al.

J. S. Cook was appointed to enquire into the alleged lunacy of Sarah McDonald and Wm. McDonald.

George Finley (Republican) and H. J. Lance (Democrat) were appointed overseers of the election on Tuesday next in the first district of the Twenty-first ward.

In the case of Emma B. McLain, vs. Geo. E. McLain, libel in divorce, W. S. Wilson was appointed commissioner.

The office of G. S. Bates, near Forty-sixth street, was designated as the place of holding the election to-morrow in the Third precinct of the Seventeenth ward.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James C. McVay and Chas. B. McVay, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made allowing the assignee to sign the extension agreement of J. H. Page and Mrs Sidney Page.

Andrew D. Miller, debtor, Allegheny county. On petition presented the said debtor is allowed and authorized to settle for certain insurance risks, so far as they have been carried, and to take out new policies for the benefit of his estate, in a reasonable amount and for a period not exceeding four months.

Geo. H. Anderson, bankrupt. Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented, and on motion of his solicitor rule granted on the National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburgh, to show cause why an order should not be made for the sale of certain stock (thirty shares) of said bank belonging to bankrupt's estate, free of liens, returnable on the 19th inst.

J. H. Straw & Co., Connellsville, bankrupt. Petition of the assignee presented and order made for the sale of harness, leather and other personal property at private sale.

Mackin Bros., bankrupts, Warren county. Agreement of the bankrupts and John Olmstead, creditor, excepting to the exemptions allowed, and with the assent of the assignee, an order was made allowing a certain agreement between the said parties as to exemptions to be filed and the said creditor has leave to withdraw his exceptions to the first report of exemption, and the said report is directed to be amended as stipulated in said agreement and as thus amended is approved and confirmed.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee presented and order made directing A. F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, to make out and file in this Court, on or before the 17th inst., a list of all the papers in his possession and not delivered to the assignees, and on or by said date delivered to the assignee the said papers.

Chambers O. Gamble, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen Joseph C, Vanderline of Butler, assignee, the same is approved.

THE O. C. & A. R. RAILROAD.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, at Philadelphia, the report of John Scott, Esq, President, was read. It sets forth that the condition of the Company is as follows:

Total earnings, 1873	$1,067,733 20
Total earnings, 1874	856,851 72
Total expenses, 1873	724,996 41
Total expenses, 1874	562,119 63
Net earnings, 1873	342,737 55
Net earnings, 1874	284,732 04
Decrease	$ 58,005 01

The President stated that the condition of the affairs of the road was considerably improved, but that he could not go into details at the present time.

From the financial report it is learned that the assets of the company are as follows:

Construction and equipment	$ 9,614,313 00
Materials on hand	48,352 39
Contingent fund, bonds redeemed	50,258 66
Due from agents	3,873 43
Balance in hands of Treasurer	45,404 06
Individuals and Companies	59,983 98
Titusville and Petroleum Centre R. R. Co.	104,421 02
Sundry assets not available	82,225 68
Total	$10,008,832 22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$ 4,959,450 00
First mortgage bonds	2,580,000 00
Consolidated mortgage	1,100 000 00
Due other railroad companies	136,755 88
Unpaid vouchers and pay-rolls	110,995 99
Miscellaneous liabilities	31,245 76
Profit and loss, to balance	1,090,384 81
	$10,008,832 22

The President stated the company was in default in May last for interest, and is in default now.

A member of the committee said if the company would pay the interest next May the receiver would be removed.

An election for managers was held with the following result:

John Scott, Pittsburgh; Wm. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh; Wm. P. Shinn, Pittsburgh; David A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; John W. Moffly, Philadelphia, Levi N. Wagner, Philadelphia; John N. Schriver, Philadelphia.

NARROW ESCAPE.

On Saturday afternoon our genial old friend, Benton Kerr, Esq., met with an accident that might have resulted in his death. He was passing along Bank alley in the rear of THE POST building, when he slipped upon a piece of ice and fell head foremost into an open cellar way. He fell down a distance of about fifteen feet lighting among a lot of old store goods boxes, barrels, etc. Fortunately his right shoulder struck one of the boxes in his descent and eased his fall somewhat. Had he fallen on his head so great a distance he must inevitable broken his neck. As it was, his shoulder was badly bruised and the friendly expression of his countenance was greatly marred by bruising and knocking the skin off his face and head. The Squire received the congratulations of his friends upon his fortunate escape as well as their sympathy for the injuries he did receive.

CYLINDER EXPLOSION.

The cylinder of an apparatus for thawing out the water pipes by means of steam exploded in front of Messrs. McClarren & McKennan's drug store, on Market street, about five o'clock on Saturday evening. A number of boys were standing on the side-walk about the apparatus when it exploded, and four of them were more or less scalded. One of the juveniles, whose name is McTigh, and whose parents live in the rear of Relief engine house on Penn avenue, was so badly burned that he may lose the use of his eyes. The injuries of the others were painful though not severe.

RID yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for coughs, sore throat and pulmonary affections. MWS&W

THE TENDENCY OF PRICES

Is downward, for people can no longer pay the fancy prices which have ruled for the last ten years. Dr. Quincy A. Scott, recognizing this fact, has reduced the prices for first class gold, silver, platina and artificial bone fillings fully fifty per cent. The reputation of his establishment for the finest operations has never been excelled, and with all the latest improved instruments and discoveries of science to aid him in expediting the work and finishing it in better style than ever before, the Doctor is determined to place the very finest fillings within the reach of all, and guarantee that they will restore and preserve the natural teeth for life. By calling at 278 Penn avenue you will be convinced that this reduction is *genuine*, and that all operations are performed in the highest style and finish of the dental art. Dr. Scott also makes the very best artificial teeth in the State, and charges the least for first class work. A full set on best vulcanite for $12. Dr. Scott is the best surgeon dentist in the State, and the only one who *always* succeds in extracting teeth without *danger or pain*.

KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.

When we take into consideration the functions the kidneys have to perform in preserving the balance between the different depurating organs, and eliminating superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous matters from the system through the urinary secretions, we are not surprised at the great frequency of their affection and the difficulty in the treatment of these troublesome diseases.

The vast quantity of poisonous matters that are eliminated through these secretions in a state of health, if retained in the system but for a few days, would be fraught with the greatest danger to the animal economy.

And when these organs themselves become diseased from whatever cause the danger is very greatly enhanced.

The various forms of the Gravel, the Gout, Bright's disease, Nephritis, Diabetes, Cystitis, and other painful diseases peculiar to the renal system should prompt the physician to use every means possible to discover the true cause of suffering, that the remedy may be applied at once.

Children and even infants are frequently liable to unnatural secretions of urine, and painful affections in voiding it, which is often overlooked or passed unnoticed because of the inability of the little sufferer to make known the seat or location of the excruciating pain, which is another reason that secretion ought to be carefully examined in every disease.

We have had a number of patients who were treated by eminent physicians for a long time without benefit, because of mistaken diagnosis, and who were relieved in a very short time after the real cause of the disease was made known by an examination of the urine.

In fact so numerous have been these terrible mistakes for want of more scientific knowledge of Urino Pathology, and so promptly are these painful and distressing maladies relieved when the real cause is detected and the appropriate remedy administered, that we are really astonished so little attention is paid in that direction.

Let not any fastidious or squeamish notions deter you from making application to us for relief.

The most of cases may be cured by a single course of medicine.

For the benefit of those living at a distance, laboring under chronic affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say: By sending a vial of urine for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

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OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made at the present session of the Pennsylvania Legislature for the passage of an act entitled "An Act to repeal an act approved May thirteenth, A. D. 1871, entitled an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines, ale and beer, in certain boroughs and townships in the county of Allegheny, so far as its provisions relate or affect the borough of West Elizabeth and township of Jefferson. fe5:1td&4tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma in the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicine sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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BAYNE VS. SCHAMBERG.

BEGINNING OF THE CASE—A MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT OVERRULED—PROGRESS OF THE SUIT.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Max Schamberg, indicted for libel on oath of Ex-District Attorney Thomas M. Bayne, was called up for trial Monday before Judge Collier. District Attorney Montooth, Thos. M. Marshall and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esqs., and Major A. M. Brown for the defendant. Mr. Schamberg is charged with having published a libel on Col. Bayne in THE POST of October 30th, 1874. The article was published in a number of other papers a day or two subsequent to the above mentioned date, and set forth in substance that Mr. Bayne, in his capacity as District Attorney, had shown leniency to certain defendants in the Court of Quarter Sessions, who had, in common with Mr. Schamberg, been indicted for selling certain Pennsylvania Railroad tickets contrary to an act of Assembly, while Mr. Schamberg was made to pay the penalty of the law. It being alleged in the indictment that Mr. Schamberg had intimated that the discrimination against him had been made on account of his being an Israelite. Mr. S. was required to pay $500 fine while, it is alleged, the cases of the balance were not pushed to extremities.

In addition to this suit there is a civil suit pending again Mr. S. on the same account.

In the opening of the case Major Brown made a motion to quash the indictment on the ground that it was at variance with the information, and made a strong argument in support of his motion. Mr. Brown said he simply made this motion in justice to his client. He had prepared himself to defend against the charge made against him in the information, and now he found that charge dropped and himself called upon to defend against another charge entirely. The variance, he contended, was fatal.

Mr. Swartzwelder contended that, although the indictment was open to objection on the score of artistic execution, yet it answered the purpose in that it clearly indicated the grievance complained of.

The Court, although admitting that the indictment was not all that might be expected of such an instrument, decided to let it stand, and overruled the motion to quash, at the same time allowing the defendants to file exceptions.

The preliminaries being settled, Mr. Marshall opened the case. The testimony of a number of newspaper men was taken to establish the fact the defendant had procured the publication of the article complained of.

The case is still on trial and will probably occupy the whole of to-day.

The Bayne-Schamberg libel case was resumed Tuesday morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The question of admitting evidence to show that the alleged libelous article had been published in other papers to prove its publication in THE POST, which had been argued on the previous afternoon, was decided by Judge Collier in favor of the prosecution. The question, said the Judge, is not to as to sufficiency of evidence, but whether it should go to the jury.

Mr. Marshall then read the article from this paper, headed "How Thos. M. Bayne Behaved as District Attorney."

Mr Bauer, proprietor of the Volksblat, was first called on to state whether Schamberg had brought the article in question to his office for publication. He testified that Mr. Schamberg came to the office of the Volksblat during the campaign, but refused to pay twenty cents per line for the publication and that terminated the interview.

Mr. Schoyer, of THE POST, was next called to prove that Mr. Schamberg had brought the manuscript in person. Mr. Schoyer had no recollection of ever seeing the article before it appeared in print, and was unable to tell where the manuscript could be found.

Mr. James P. Barr was next called and testified as to the localities THE POST circulated in. The daily, he stated, circulated generally through the two cities and was taken in the different cities and towns around.

Mr. Jeffries, clerk in the business department of the Leader testified that he had no recollection of receiving money from defendant for the publication of the article complained of; had not seen defendant about the office, and did not know whether Mr. S. had inserted it or not.

Mr. J. G. Fulton, of the Telegraph, testified substantially the same.

John Coyle, Esq., testified to Col. Bayne's official status at the time of the publication of the alleged libelous article. Mr. Coyle had read the article the same morning it appeared in this paper.

Mr Fred. M. Purdy was recalled and questioned as to the disposition of the missing manuscript. He stated that he thought it had been filed away according to the usual custom, but could not be certain; that he and Detective Dressler had searched for it in the place designed for such manuscript but without effect.

Mr. J. S. Lare of THE POST, was next called. He stated that he had not seen the article until it appeared in print. Did not know who got the copy or what has become of it.

Mr. Marshall—What was the circulation of THE POST at the time the article on Mr. Bayne appeared.

Mr. Lare—Between six and seven thousand copies daily, and on some occasions it reached the neighborhood of ten thousand.

At this point the prosecution rested.

Mr. Brown then opened for the defense. He said that in his opinion, as a lawyer, no case had been made out, but that he would make no technical motions. He said the defendant, simply in the exercise of his right as a citizen and a voter, had criticised the character of the prosecutor as a public officer, and who was also at that time a candidate for office. He hoped he would never see the day when any citizen could not exercise such a privilege.

The defendant in this case denied that there were any charges of corruption made in this article. The assertion that such was the case was the result of a misapplication of the wording of the article. The article stated that some of the cases had been settled, and what was meant by that was not that money had been paid to Col. Bayne to influence his official course—no one claimed or assumed that he could thus be bought—but it was meant that while Mr. Schamberg had been made to suffer severely for selling his own property, others charged with the same crime or misdemeanor, had been allowed to go free. The cases had been settled, just as probably hundreds of other cases are settled. Mr. Brown, in conclusion, held that the prosecutor was a fit subject for comment and public investigation, he at the time holding one official position and aspiring to another still higher.

Mr. Brown then called Clerk McGonnigle, of the Quarter Sessions Court and offered in evidence the Court records in the cases of the Commonwealth vs. Abram Wiler, James Hazlewood, Max Schamberg, Emanuel De Roy and Israel De Roy, all charges with having illegally sold railroad tickets. There was no sentence in any of the cases except that against one of De Roys and Mr. Schamberg, the latter having been fined one hundred dollars and costs in each of four cases.

The defendant, Mr. Schamberg, was next placed on the stand. His reasons for making the publication were substantially as set forth by Major Brown in his opening speech and a rigid cross-examination by Mr. Marshall up to the hour of adjournment failed to show any variation from his statement during his examination in chief.

At the opening of the Bayne-Schamberg case Wednesday, the latter resumed his testimony, but it contained nothing important in addition.

A. B. Hay, Esq., was next examined. He admitted that he had told defendant the reason of the severity of his sentence, was that he was a Jew, but he claimed that he spoke only in a jesting manner, without believing what he said.

S. C. Hough, Esq., General Passenger Agent for the Connellsville Railroad, testified that defendant had been empowered to sell tickets for the Connellsville road.

Mr. Dalzel was recalled for the prosecution, and testified that he had heard that defendant had sold forged tickets on the Pennsylvania Railroad, but this being hearsay evidence was ruled out by the Court.

Judge Sterrett, who presided at the time Schamberg and others were indicted for violating the law in regard to selling tickets, was next called. He remembered about the case against Schamberg, but had not a very distinct recollection in regard to the other defendants. He thought that the cases against Weiler had been settled by the payment of costs by defendant. Col. Bayne, he remembered, had recommended clemency in these cases.

R. M. Gibson, Esq., who had been counsel for Schamberg, was placed next on the stand, and testified that Col. Bayne did not prosecute the case.

Col. Bayne was next placed on the stand and described the duties of the District Attorney at length. He said the Criminal Court was always crowded with business and there were always a number of cases that went over for want of time.

This closed the testimony and the defense submitted their points on which the Court was requested to charge the jury. After this had been done the argument on the part of the defense began. The ground taken was that the alleged libelous matter contained nothing but a criticism upon Col. Bayne's fitness as a Congressional representative of the Twenty-third district, the estimate being based on the Colonel's way of running the office of District Attorney, as seen by Mr. Schamberg's eyes. Moreover, the defendant believed the allegations to be true, and as a voter in the Twenty-third district had a right to criticise a candidate.

Mr. Brown urged that the duty of the District Attorney was to enforce and prosecute the laws. It was not his place to discriminate unjustly against any parties. Even if the law were as unjust and unconstitutional as it could possibly be, it was the duty of the District Attorney to enforce it until a higher court decided it unconstitutional. He denounced the information against Schamberg as "a put up job." He further intimated that said "job" was the product of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Marshall will conclude for the prosecution this morning, and the case will probably go to the jury this afternoon.

RETURNED TO THE PENITENTIARY.

JOSEPH M'MULLEN RETAKEN IN WILKINSBURG—HE IS WINGED BY A REVOLVER SHOT.

Joseph McMullen, the notorious burglar who left the penitentiary on Monday morning was taken at the house of a man named Grady, in Wilkinsburg, shortly before midnight, Tuesday night, Detectives Scott and Geary who felt interested in the convict, received after repeated inquiries, information that he had halted there preparatory to journeying toward the rising sun. The officers accordingly accompanied by Deputy Warden McKain and five other assistants, surrounded Grady's house about nine o'clock on the night in question. On approaching the house they saw their man sitting in front of the grate in full view from the unblinded window. He was soon in motion, however, when danger threatened, and in a twinkle gained the second story, and dashing through a window, slid down the roof of a back building to the ground. Scott and Geary, who remained outside gave chase, and finding their man fleet of foot tried their revolvers on him. A shot finally took effect in his arm and he surrendered. He was placed in a carriage and taken back to the Penitentiary where the wound was dressed. McMullen had eighteen dollars on his person, and says he intended to avail himself of the railroad war and buy a cheap ticket to Philadelphia.

A special meeting of the Prison Board will be held to-day to investigate the matter and try and find out who is to blame for the prisoner's escape.

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of Max. Schamberg, indicted for libel occupied the day and is still on trial.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Ewing and White.

H. A. McGowin vs. Martin Lantz; action to recover for the use of a wagon. Judgement of non-suit entered.

G. Schleiter & Co. vs. William M. McDonald, an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Wm. Whighman et al vs. Haney, action to recover against defendant as surety on a bond for D. Haney, who was teller and bookkeeper of the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport, and who was an alleged defaulter. On trial. The amount of the claim is about $9,000.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

In the case of H. J. Wright vs. Dickey & Davis, an action on a promissory, the note having been paid, a verdict was returned for one dollar and fifty cents, the cost of protesting the note.

The case of the Commonwealth for use of Henry Stewart et ux. et al vs. G. Henry Havemeyer. An action on an administrator's bond, is on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of Dawson & Bailey vs Collins, Poole & Co., debtors, Titusville, an order was made restraining certain creditors from interfering with the property of the debtors.

In the case of James A. Stewart vs. the towboat Charlie McDonald, the libellant claims the sum of $609, wages as pilot.

In the matter of John Levi, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, assignee's return of sale of certain real estate, no exceptions having been filed, was confirmed and the assignee directed to execute the proper conveyance to the purchaser.

In the case of David Sandles, bankrupt, of Susquehanna county, the Register's report on the petition of R. B. Little, Esq., for an allowance for services as solicitor for petitioning creditor was presented and confirmed and the assignee directed to pay to Little the sum of $100 for such services, and seventy-five dollars for advanced fees.

In the case of Joseph Schilling, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, the assignee's return to order, for the sale of certain real estate, was presented, confirmed, and the assignee directed to make and execute the proper conveyances to the purchaser.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

The case of the Commercial Banking Company of McKeesport vs. Robert Haney is still on trial.

Sarah Rowland asked for permission to retain her separate earnings, as provided for by act of Assembly.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Wilhelmina Walter vs. Adam Klingleman; an action for slander; on trial.

The jury found for defendants in the case of John Banford vs. J. W. Bonte et al.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	115⅝
U. S. 5ixes, 1881, (coupons)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅝
Ten-Forties	114⅝
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116⅛
Currency 6ixes	118½
New Five Per Cents	114⅛

STOCKS.	
Western Union	71⅞
Adams Express	100⅝
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	85⅝
American Express	63⅝
United States Express	59⅝
Pacific Mail	31⅜
New York Central	101⅝
Erie	27⅜
Harlem	128
Michigan Central	75⅛
Michigan Southern	79⅝
Illinois Central	29⅝
Union Pacific	101
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90¾
Northwestern	42⅝
Northwestern preferred	55
Rock Island	103⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	54⅜
Toledo and Wabash	10½
Fort Wayne	97⅛
Chicago and Alton	25
Ohio and Mississippi	5¾
C. C. and I. C	

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The market was not a very active one, at least for certain articles, whilst for others there was a good demand. The Spring is now drawing near and we are pleased to state that very extensive preparations have been made for meeting the wants of the trade during the early future. Our rivers are closed and navigation has been suspended for several weeks; how much longer the Ice King will hold his sway we have no means of finding out; a resumption of navigation would be very acceptable to a large class of persons. Flour—We have to report a dull market with only a moderate demand for home purposes; this, however, has been the situation for some time. The mills are well supplied with wheat and have for some time past been manufacturing a very fine article of flour. Bacon—The market is steady and the demand is steadily improving; the sales have been moderately large, as also have been the arrangements for supplying this market during the coming season. Butter—The market was steady and prices have about reached the top.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	682	Oats, sks	727
Wheat, sks	170	Corn, sks	170
Barley, sks	209	Hay, bales	314
Rye, sks	25	Butter, pks	104

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was a quiet one; the demand however is slowly improving; the present rates are: soda ash common 3 @3¾c; refined do 4¼c; potash 8@8½c; pearls 9c; black lead 4c; fluor spar 1¾c; nitrate soda 3½c per lb.

APPLES—The receipts have fallen off; still they were fully up with the demand; the bottom has evidently been reached; prices are certainly reasonable; we quote, as follows: in a jobbing way fair to prime $2@2 50 per bbl; prime to choice $2 75@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market contains an ample supply; dealers report a fair trade demand at 4 5, 50@55c per gallon.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—Are without change as relates to prices or demands; we quote the former at $2 12@2 25; the latter at $1 04@1 06 per gallon.

ALES—As before noted the market was a dull one without any quotable change; the card rates are: India ale $11; XX ale $10; X ale $9; porter $10; half barrels in proportion.

BEESWAX—The market was a quiet one; the asking rates are 27@31c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull; sales were reported as low as 2¾@3c per pound.

BROOMS—The market is very firm; prices are too unsettled to quote; an advance is under consideration.

BEANS—The market was devoid of animation; sales were made at various prices: medium $1 70@1 75; choice navy $1 85@2 00 per bushel.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily increasing. The supply at present is fully up with the demand; the rates are: choice or fancy roll 30c; prime 25@27c; other sales were made down to pretty low figures.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote per m choice No. 1 plain $17@18; good $15@16; choice No. 1 painted $28@30; good No. 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BROOM CORN—We can report an active market and a good demand; prices are very unsettled; correct figures are difficult to obtain.

CHEESE—The market was a quiet one; holders, owing to light supplies are firm in their views; we quote prime Ohio Goshen at 16@16½c; New York 17@17½c; Sweitzer 15@16c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—The supply was equal to the demand; the present rates are $10@13 50 per barrel.

CANNED GOODS—The demand was only limited; prices are unchanged, viz.: tomatoes $1 75@1 90. Corn $2 50@2 60; peaches $3 35@3 50 per dozen.

COKE—As noted in a previous occasion the tendency is to higher prices; we quote: nominally at $2 50 per ton delivered on the cars.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We quote regular sales at $7 50@7 75 per case.

DRESSED HOGS—Are selling 8@9c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples are reported firm; the demand promptly for export at 7@7¼c per pound.

EGGS—The cold weather has advanced prices to 33@35c.

FLOUR—The market seemed dull; sales were very much restricted; we quote nominally as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin at $5 75@6; rye flour $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6; Graham flour $5 75. Corn meal $3 40@3 70 per barrel. Oat meal $7 75@8 per barrel.

GROCERIES—The market was a quiet one, and prices are without special change; in a short time the spring trade is expected to open; in the meantime the following are the rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 28c; Rio in bulk, 27½c; Java in papers, 41c; Java in bulk, 40½c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10⅝c; Standard B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10⅛c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9c; New Orleans 8@9¼c; cut loaf 12c; crushed 11c; powdered 11c; granulated 11c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7½@8c; Rangood, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 72c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 12½@15c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C.C.C. $1 75; X Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—Taken as a whole, the week's sales exhibit an improvement over the previous one, particularly for certain kinds; the current rates are as follows: Wheat—we quote choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinos do $1 20@1 23; amber do $1 16@1 19; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn—the demand was scarcely so active; we quote high mixed shelled at 72@73c; low mixed 71c; we quote prime yellow 74@75c mixed for ear. Oats are in good request; stocks to operate on light; we quote prime white at 65@65½c per bushel; mixed 63@64c; sales were made at the prices noted. Rye and Barley—the market is unsettled and prices are too irregular to quote correctly; we omit.

HAY—The demand was fair and sales regular for baled at prices that have ruled for some days; we quote prairie at $17 60@19 00; timothy $20@22 for prime, and $23 for choice; wagon lots sold at $25@30 per ton.

HOMINY—Not much doing; prices range from $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Market firm; demand active; we quote bran at $1 25 per cwt shorts and shipstuffs $1 30@1 35; middlings $1 40@1 50, and chopped feed $1 50@1 60.

ONIONS—Quiet; prices are unchanged; we note sales at $3@4 00 per barrel.

PEANUTS—We note sales in a jobbing way for choice red at 6½@6½c; choice white 8½@9c.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied; the current rates are: Peach blows on the track at 87@90c by the car load; 87@90c in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers report a fair trade demand without any quotable change; prices are as follows: Bacon—we quote shoulders at 9c per lb; rib sides are quoted at 11¼c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c. Hams—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13¾c per lb; sugar cured shoulders at 9½c per lb; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues per dozen $7; mess pork—the market is steady; we quote at $20@20 50 per bl. Lard is firm at quotations; we quote prime lard, in tierces, per lb, 14½c; half bbls do, 15¼c; refined, in tierces, 14¾c; in half bbls, 14¼c; in buckets, 15¾c; in three pound caddies 17¼c; in five caddies do 17¾c; in three lb pails do, 18; in five lb do 17¾c; six lb do, 17c.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 winter strained at $1 10@1 15 per gallon.

POULTRY—In good demand; we quote dressed chickens at 12@13c per lb.

SEEDS—Held firmly; clover $6 75@7; timothy $3@3 25 per bush; nothing doing in flax.

TALLOW—Active with sales of city at 8¼@8¾c; country 7@7½c.

PITTSBURGH OILTRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, February 18, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for crude and refined petrolum continues to be firm and many operators are to be found as sanguine of high prices as they were eight or ten days ago, notwithstanding the severe clash of cold water thrown on their hopes during the latter part of last week. The tone of the trade is largely speculative at present and the prospect seems to be that it will continue so for some time, a thing to be regretted by those who desire the advancement of legitimate trade. Yesterday the market made an advance of about 10c per barrel on crude. Refined was also stronger and the tendency of prices upward.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 62½@1 65; Union do $1 60@1 62½; immediate shipment $1 82½. The market was firm with a fair prospect of higher prices. Sales were moderately active, being 36,000 barrels in the river district and 10,800 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED.

The refined market, while showing less violent fluctuation than the crude market, was firm and buoyant. We quote at 11⅜@11⅞c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 14⅜@15c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Spot refined is quoted at 14@14¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market is dull; city $1 23@1 25; country $1 10@1 15.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, February 17.—The Courier says: The transactions were quite large and business at the oil exchange showed considerable activity; United opened at $1 50 and advanced until $1 65 was reached with large transactions at and between these figures; it declined, however, to $1 52½, but later in the afternoon and evening closed at $1 58¾ bid to $1 60 asked; on the whole the present advance has a very healthy aspect.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

550 bbls spot	$1 70
800 bbls spot	1 75
1,000 bbls spot	1 82½

LOWER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	1 65
1,500 bbls spot	1 70

OIL CITY.

2,000 bbls spot	1 70
1,500 bbls spot	1 75
2,500 bbls spot	1 72½

RIVER DISTRICTS.

6,000 bbls	United at wells	1 50
4,000 bbls	" " "	1 65
3,500 bbls	" " "	1 52½
2,500 bbls	" " "	1 58¾
2,000 bbls	Union at wells	1 50
3,000 bbls	" " "	1 55
3,500 bbls	Penn'a Trans	1 55
2,500 bbls	Karns'	1 45
1,000 bbls	"	1 47½
2,500 bbls	Relief	1 50
4,000 bbls	immediate shipment	1 70
3,000 bbls	" " "	1 75

NEW YORK, February 17.—Closing of the 16th: Petroleum—The market is excited, irregular and very much higher, working in sympathy with the markets at the producing points; business is restricted; sales of 2,500 bbls crude in bulk at 7c, now held at 7½c; refined sales of 5,000 bbls, deliverable this month, at 14½ now held at 15c; cases unsettled and quoted at 19@20c for shipment in city; naphtha held at 10c; also sales of 3,000 bbls refined for New York delivery this month at 14¾c. The Philadelphia market is entirely nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 14@14¼c; crude not quoted; cases 18½c; sales and futures not quoted.

PARKERS, February 17.—United $1 65; shipment $1 82½; Union $1 62½. Market very firm.

TITUSVILLE, February 17.—Market opens strong with $1 77½ bid; no sellers less than $1 80 for upper road.

TIDIOUTE, February 17.—Market firmer and much higher; $1 42½.

ROUSEVILLE, February 17.—Market firmer and higher; held at $1 75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 17.—Murket quiet but firm and higher.

OIL CITY, February 17.—Market held at about $1 65@1 70.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of live stock at the Union Stock Yards was a light one, being even less than that of the preceding week. The number driven in on foot was also small. The quality, as usual was a good deal mixed, consisting of a medium to good character, composed mostly of fair 1,000 to 1,200 lb cattle. The stock being light buyers came forward readily, and before ten o'clock nearly all the offerings were disposed of at prices a shade better than those of the previous week. Some extra choice cattle sold up to $7 50@7 60 but the average prices obtained are given in our quotations below. We heard considerable complaint of the loss in weight, on cattle received by rail this morning, and some pretty marked instances of this sort were noted. One dealer received 22 head, on which there was a net loss of 1,140 lbs, or nearly 52 lbs per head, which it was said is rather more than a dealer can afford, particularly in the present relative conditions of the two markets.

We quote as follows.

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	7 20 @7 35
Extra 1,200 to 1,300	6 50 @7 00
Good 1,000 to 1,100	5 75 @6 25
Common to medium	4 50 @5 50
Bulls, old cows, etc	3 00 @4 50

One bull, which was the subject of a large amount of animated debate among interested parties, and which at one time, bid fair to become the subject of a feud, sold at $5 00 per cwt.

SHEEP.

The supply was very light, even less stock offering than on the previous week's market. The demand was, however, not in excess of the supply, and the market ruled quite dull. In some cases there were concessions made from the rules of the past week; but these were generally in minor cases, and the light stock on the market did not promote any very depressing influence in prices. Trade in this line was generally quite flat and uninteresting.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra	$6 50@6 90
Medium to good	5 50@6 00
Common per head	2 00@2 50

HOGS.

The stock of hogs on sale was light, and with a good demand, the pens were pretty thoroughly cleared of stock early in the forenoon. Prices were well maintained. The demand in this market for hogs is usually rather limited, but circumstances seems to have lent it some activity at present. Quotations are not materially altered, being as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat hogs	$7 50@7 75
Common to fair	6 75@7 25

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on the market this week was very light, being only 290 cars against 358 cars last week. This includes cattle that are received in the yards to be forwarded East, and left the quantity for sale here rather short; the consequence was that cattle advinced about 25c in price and were readily picked up, buyers fearing that there would not be enough to supply their wants. The quality of the stock was generally good.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	$6 87 @7 12½
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 62½@6 75
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 12½@6 37½
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 37½@5 75
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 87½@5 00
Bulls	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs still continues light; in fact there were 18 cars less than last week. when it was thought that the run was about as light as it would get. Prices climbed up gradually until to-day the best Philadelphias are selling at $7 90. The demand is brisk, and unless the run for the balance of the week increases very much, prices will remain firm. At the present writing the pens are all cleared out with but few reported coming in.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 80@7 90
Yorkers	6 90@7 10

SHEEP.

Sheep were in light supply this week and prices went up about 25c per cwt. The market closed firm and we think the prospects are good for next week at the present prices which are as follows:

PRICES.

Best 100 to 110 lbs	$6 25@6 50
Good 95 to 100 lbs	6 00@6 12
Fair 85 to 90 lbs	5 25@5 75
Common 70 to 80 lbs	4 50@5 00

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, February 17.—5 P.M.—Consols for money 92¾@92¾; for account 92⅞@93; 5-20s '65, 107¾; do '67, 103¾; 10-40s, 102¾; new 5s 103; New York Central 92; Erie 24½; preferred 43. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance was £6,000.

Refined petroleum 11d.

PARIS, February 17.—Rentes 64 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 17.—Cotton dull; middling upland 7⅝; Orleans 7⅝; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales speculation and export; 6,900 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Tallow 40s 6d. Bacon—short clear middles 48s 9d; shoulders 33s 6d; hams s. c. 52.

ANTWERP, February 17.—Petroleum—refined 30s.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Money loaned at 2½@3c per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling demoralized in consequence of the continued squeeze in cash gold, the dealers having reduced rates for sterling five times during the day. The lowest sales were at 478 for sixty days and 482 for sight; the closing prices being 480½ and 483½. Customs receipts $487,000.

Gold opened at 115¼, rose to 115⅜, declined to 115¼, recovered to 115⅛, fell off to 114⅞ and closed at 115. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-16, 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per diem and 3 and 2 per cent. per annum. Loans were afterwards made flat and at 1 per cent. for carrying. The assistant treasurer disbursed $241,000. Clearings $71,000,000. Governments a fraction lower in sympathy with gold. Railroads firm. State bonds quiet.

The stock market has been irregular but in the main weak and lower. The failure of Vyse & Co. and the fear that the contest between Baltimore and Ohio and the Rennsylvania Railroads may extend to other lines had a depressing influence. In the early dealings, the decline ranged from ⅛ to 1⅜. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were exceptionally firm, the former, it is said having received the personal support of Vanderbilt to the extent of the purchase of 200,000 shares. The greatest decline was in Pacific Mail, Northwest following. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 22¾ against 21 yesterday: During the last hour the market recovered ¼ to ¾ from the lowest point, but in final dealings this was lost. Western Union was noticeably weak and declined to 70¾ on the agitation in Congress about the bill regulating telegraphs. Lake Shore declined to 72⅞, Ohios sold down to 25 for regular and 24⅜ for seller 60. Union Pacific declined to 34¾. Wabash exceptionally firm, rising to 10¾. Transactions aggregaled 265,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 53,000 Western Union, 34,000 Northwest, 10,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Ohios, 9,000 Wabash and 20,000 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15½@15⅝c; futures closed quiet; sales 16,700 bales; February 15 9-16 @15 19-32c; March 15 19-32@15⅝c; April 15 31-32@16c; May 16 9-32@16 5-16c; June 16 19 32@16⅝c; July 16 27-32@16¾c; August 17@17 1-16c. Flour steady; receipts 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4@4 40; common to good $4 65@4 75; good to choice $4 80@5 25; white wheat extra $5 25@5 35; St. Louis $4 75@8 00; extra Ohio $4 65@6 30. Rye flour in buyers favor at $4 10@4 25. Corn meal steady at $3 85@4 50. Wheat firmer and in moderate demand; receipts 19,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 15@1 16; No 3 $1 02@1 05; No 2 Milwaukee $1 10@1 12½; No. 2 norrhwestern $1 06@1 08¾. Rye firm at 92@97c. Barley dull and heavy at $1 45@1 47. Malt quiet. Corn less inactive; receipts 21,000 bushels; mixed western 81½@82½c; yellow 82½c. Oats more active; receipts 7,000 bushels; mixed western 68@71c; white 69@72c. Hay firm at 65@70c. Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull; fair to good 7¾@7¾c; prime 8c. Molasse dull; New Orleans quiet at 66c. Rice quiet; rangoon 6½c. Petroleum unsettled; refined 14½c; crude 7⅝@7½c. Eggs firm at 43@45c. Pork steady at 19½c. Dressed hogs steady at 8½@8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; long clear 10½@10¾; short clear 10⅞c. Lard steady; prime steam 13⅞c. Butter firm for prime; common dull; western 15@24c. Cheese steady at 10@16c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Cloverseed firm; western 11¼@11⅝c. Rosin heavy at $2 05@2 08½. Turpentine lower at 37½@38c.

Dry Goods.

The trade movement is still interrupted by the cold weather and the difficulty of transportation. Cotton goods were firm, with an upward tendency. Nearly all wide sheetings advanced 2½c. Haymaker and Boston denims advanced. Cotton dress goods and skirtings higher. Shirting and fancy prints in moderate demand and ginghams active with an upward look. Woolen goods continue quiet. Hosiery very firm.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 spring 83¾@83¾c spot; 84¾c seller March; 85⅞c seller April; 90c seller May; No 3 80@80¾c; rejected 77½@78c. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced and higher; No 2 mixed 62½@62¾c spot; 63½c bid for seller March; 64¾c bid for seller April; rejected 62c; ear corn 67½@68c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; 53½c spot bid; 53¾@53¾c seller March; 56½c seller May. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No 1 99c@$1. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 $1 09¾ spot seller March; $1 06 seller April. Seeds dull but unchanged. Dressed hogs steady; light $7 60@7 65; heavy $8@8 25. Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; $18 25@18 27½ spot seller March; $18 55@18 57½ seller April. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; $13 50 spot; $13 55 seller March; $13 65 seller April. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short rib middles 9½@9¾c; short clear 9¾c all loose spot. Whisky quiet at $1 07. On call board in the afternoon wheat ¼c lower. Corn and oats easier and unchanged. Pork and lard unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; No 1 amber western $1 20@1 21; No. 2 $1 17@1 18; No 1 red at $1 18@1 19. Corn quiet; mixed western at 77c. Oats firmer; white western 67@68c; mixed western 65@66c. Rye firm at $1@1 03. Provisions quiet and easier. Pork nominally $19 75@20. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¼@7¾c; clear rib 10@10¼c. Bacon steady; shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11¼@11½c. Hams 14@15c. Lard nominally 13¾@14½c. Butter steady, western tubs 24@30c; do rolls 21@26c. Petroleum excited and higher at 7¾@7¾c. Coffee steady; good to prime Rio cargoes at 18½@19¼c. Whisky quiet and unsettled at $1 05.

Wool.

BOSTON, February 17.—There was a steady demand for all kinds of domestic wool. Manufacturers purchase only in lots as wanted. No material change in prices is expected at present. The bulk of stock is held firmly. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 53@57c for XXX and medium